



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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OUR WINTER ISSUE.

ON January 30, 1904, the Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published. The illuminated cover has been in the hands of the printers since August, and it will be an exquisite accompaniment to the contents of the number, especially any circulars or price-lists which are entrusted to us for distribution to the best 12,000 buyers of druggists' goods in the British Empire. That this is an effective way of advertising the following letter shows:

November 25, 1903.

The Publisher,  
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DEAR SIR,—We are obliged to you for your favour. We shall be pleased to again take this space for a four-page inset in your issue of January 30, and, as you say, you have no need to enlarge upon the excellence of these special issues of yours. As we have told you before, we find this one of the most remunerative advertisements which we at present have.

Yours faithfully,

This letter is from a firm who have had an inset in the *C. & D.* on previous occasions, and they are most experienced advertisers. Our Publisher will supply full information to any business-house that applies to him.

Summary.

FIRST place this week must be given to Medicine-stamp matters, as they are rather critical and important. The Board of Inland Revenue's statement of October 13 that formula numbers will not be required on ailment-name labels only applies to such descriptive titles as quinine-and-iron tonic. We urge upon the Board the necessity for extended time before enforcement, and that the trade should have patience and ask no questions until matters settle down a bit (p. 893).

ANOTHER point refers to body-names. We called the attention of the Board to the fact that their letter of October 31 on this subject does not cover the use of adjectival forms. These they now permit, but show how certain classes of words will make even body-names liable;—e.g., "aperient liver-pills" and "nerve-tonic" will be liable (p. 892).

AN ASSISTANT to a Motherwell chemist has been fined under the Pharmacy Act for selling laudanum (p. 900).

At the Spectacle-makers' examination this month, the majority of the successful candidates were chemists. Their names are on p. 874.

MR. E. M. HOLMES writes to show that the B.P. is right in regard to *Abies* and *Picea*, and gives the data upon which they acted (p. 915).

THE STUDENTS' CORNER is not in its usual position this week, but on p. 909. The prizes are gained by Mr. S. Manners and Mr. A. E. Young, both Londoners.

THE General Medical Council has met this week, but so far the business done has not been of pharmaceutical interest. We shall report the proceedings next week.

THE prosecution of a Glasgow retailer (trading as a chemist) for selling sweet spirit of nitre has failed because he was not properly named in the summons (p. 900).

DAVIES, the chemist, who has been found guilty of receiving stolen patents, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the second division (see Coloured Supplement).

BUNSEN'S FILM-TESTS are remarkably useful in proving the identity of the arsenium-group of metals. Dr. Leonard Dobbin gives a very full explanation of the tests on p. 910.

THE Orange River Colony has a new pharmacy law which embodies the directorate clause of the Pharmacy Bill, and some other provisions which would be useful in other parts of the Empire (p. 894).

THE only feature of interest in the markets this week is the continued "bearing" of the peppermint oil and menthol market. Phenacetin is being offered at lower prices. Both cream of tartar and quinine show a hardening tendency (p. 905).

THE Irish High Court has decided the appeal on behalf of a branch of the British Dental Association against a decision dismissing an action against a limited company for infringement of the Dentists Act. The High Court dismissed the appeal, holding that companies are not struck at by the Act (p. 899).

THE "Tabloid" case occupies a large section of this issue. We preface a fairly full report with a racy description (illustrated with sketches in Court), so that busy men may see the points at a glance. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (i.e. Mr. Henry S. Wellcome) seek to restrain Thomson & Capper by injunction from selling as "tabloids" products not made by them. Defendants respond that they have not done so, and seek to have the Trade-marks Register rectified by the removal of the words "tabloid" and "tabloids." The plaintiffs' witnesses included about a dozen medical knights (including some of the King's physicians), notable pharmacists, and prominent wholesalers, all testifying that "tabloids" mean B. W. & Co. products. For the defence evidence was brought to prove that "tabloid" and "tablet" are used indifferently by profession, trade, and public in regard to compressed drugs (p. 878).

IN ORDER to report equally both sides of the "Tabloid" case up to the moment of going to press, we have had to remove a number of pages, including a series of notes by our Town Traveller, which we reserve until next week.

"PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS."

A SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME of this popular book, published at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, is now in the press and will be ready shortly. It will contain chemists' working formulas for known, admitted, and approved remedies, besides formulas for many other medicinal and toilet preparations, and full information respecting the Medicine-stamp Acts.



## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor

### Brevities.

The property occupied by Messrs. Horton & Co., chemists, Torwood Street, Torquay, was sold by auction on November 24, and Mr. Quant the present occupier, became the purchaser. The business is carried on under the old name of Horton & Co.

Regarding the poisoning case at Navenby reported in our issue of last week (page 833), we are informed that the Coroner did not caution Mr. Aram, chemist and druggist. What the Coroner said was that "he was satisfied Mr. Aram had taken reasonable precautions."

At Leeds on November 21, Charles Robert Greenwood (45), commercial traveller for Messrs. Wilkinson & Simpson (Limited), wholesale druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was remanded on a charge of embezzling 23*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, the moneys of his employers. On the question of bail being raised, it was stated that the total deficiency was about 400*l.*

In reply to a correspondent, Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton, Quartermaster-General, states that a Royal Warrant has been approved and promulgated, giving improvements in status, pay, promotion, and retired pay of officers of the Army Veterinary Department, in the hope that these improvements will be the means of rendering service in that department more efficient.

An action arising out of the large number of cases of arsenical poisoning through the drinking of beer which happened a year or two ago is pending in the law-courts, and is likely to come on for hearing early in the spring. The action is brought by the liquidators of Bostock & Co. (Limited), who were manufacturers of brewing-sugar, against Messrs. John Nicholson & Son, chemical-manufacturers, of Leeds, and the sum involved is understood to be 259,000*l.*

### Duty on Manufacturers' Circulars and Price-lists.

At a largely attended meeting of the Manufacturers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, held on November 24, the following resolution was unanimously adopted in regard to the duties imposed on manufacturers' circulars and price-lists imported into the Australasian and other Colonies:

That, in the opinion of this Section, it is desirable that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Secretary of State for India, the High Commissioner of Canada, the Colonial Chambers of Commerce, and or all Boards of Trade of the Empire be approached with reference to the unsatisfactory position of British manufacturers desiring to circulate their trade-catalogues in the Colonies, owing to the onerous regulations in regard to, and levying of, duty on advertising-matter sent by post from Great Britain, and that it is desirable, in the interests of trade within the British Empire, that advertising matter, or circulars in the form of trade-catalogues, should be admitted free of duty when sent in single copies to addressees in various Colonies. That, in the opinion of this Section, the free admission of trade-catalogues would be of mutual benefit to trade within the Empire, and assist in its development, and that it would result in a larger revenue being obtained from such increase of trade as would fully compensate the various colonial Governments for any loss of revenue in the remission of the duty as suggested.

### C.O.D.

It has been decided by a few traders to hold a preliminary meeting in London on Tuesday next, December 1, at three o'clock, in Messrs. Pawson & Leaf's library, 9 St. Paul's Churchyard, to consider the proposed C.O.D. postal system as it will affect retail traders.

### L.C.C. Notes.

According to a return of the staff of the London County Council, included in the recently issued annual report of the Council, there are at present fourteen officials on yearly salaries employed in the Chemical Department. In 1902 there were eleven, and that number has only been exceeded once

before since the Council came into office—that was in 1901, when the number was twelve.

The last annual report of the London County Council, which has just been issued, gives some information compiled by the Main Drainage Committee with regard to the chemicals used in the treatment of sewage. During the year 89,556 017 031 gals. of sewage was treated, or a daily average of 239 879,471 gals. The total amount of lime used was 22,003 tons, and the proto-sulphate of iron amounted to 5,519 tons. The amount of sludge sent to sea during the year was 2 620,000 tons.

### Spectaclemakers' Examinations.

The following are the names of the chemists who have passed the November examinations of the Worshipful Company of Spectaclemakers:

#### Full Examination.

Wood, W. Frost, C. and D., Nottingham  
Slinn, A. E., C. and D., Nuneaton  
Hobbs, H. A., Ph.C., Barnham (Somerset)  
Thompson, A. T., C. and D., Leigh (Lancs)  
Cherry, F., Ph.C., Walton-on-Thames

#### Modified with Pass Extra Subjects.

Metcalf, H. R., Ph.C., Newbury  
Thompson, E., C. and D., London  
Mercer, F. N., Ph.C., Llandudno

#### Modified Examination.

Cox, H. S., C. and D., Kettering  
Dennis, W., C. and D., South Shields  
Gray, W., C. and D., Walthamstow

Fully half the passes this time are chemists, so that it is not surprising that the clerk of the Company adds: "All the examiners were unanimous in saying that the candidates at the late examinations were the best informed that have ever been examined by them, the candidates doing exceptionally well in mathematics, heat, and light, and the special subject." We may also add that it is increasingly obvious that in the future chemists will be in the majority in the ranks of examined spectacle-sellers.

The Sight-testing Committee is still sitting and are to meet again on December 1 to hear evidence from doctors and opticians. So far the witnesses have been in favour of adding sight-testing to the subjects of examination.

### Birmingham Notes.

The Sparkhill Magistracy have decided that "Bengal lights" were fireworks within the meaning of the Act, and must not therefore be sold to children under thirteen years of age.

For selling capsicum in whisky Fanny Pickering, of the Falcon Hotel, March End, has been fined 10*s.* and costs. The quantity present was 1 gr. per gal., and this amount was also found in the original cask supplied by "a certain firm."

In a local chemist's shop there is a newspaper-cutting of the dreadful things that accumulate in the mouth when teeth are not well cleaned and brushed. This is backed by a strong display of toothbrushes, tooth-powders, dentifrices, and other oral accessories.

The municipal affairs of Tamworth are not at the present moment as perfect as they should be, but to pharmacy's credit be it said that Mr. T. B. Allkins, pharmaceutical chemist, is making a brave attempt to clear the air by acting as peacemaker and by advocating magnanimity.

The poisoning-cases during the week have been unusually numerous, some fatal. It is a mystery how the persons get the poisons, for the qualified man has become so careful that even the Coroner sometimes compliments him. There is a lurking suspicion that small quantities are obtained as gifts at the shops of unqualified traders that abound in the city.

A demonstration of the radioactivity of radium was the principal novelty at the annual *conversazione* of the Birmingham Natural History and Philosophical Society on November 19. The little that is known as to the nature of the newest metal was concisely explained by Professor Poynting, of Birmingham University, who held a sort of *stance* in a darkened room.



Birmingham pharmacists will observe with satisfaction that samples of tr. benzoin. co. which contain only 166 grams of solids per litre are now passed as unadulterated, although under a former régime the brotherhood have been fined for having 170 grams, and 180 was ruled the minimum; but *nous avons changé tout cela* owing to latter-day experiences.

A youth named Charles Dobbs, of 72 Holloway Head, Birmingham, was remanded at the Police Court on Monday, on a charge of forging an order and obtaining goods from Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, Bull Street. It was alleged that prisoner wrote an order in the name of Messrs. Bellamy & Wakefield, Easy Row, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen bottles of lung-tonic,  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen boxes of pills, and two large tins of cocoa.

Dog, cat, poultry, and pigeon shows seem far removed from pharmacy, but there is much in them to bring grist to the mill. There are several specialists in Birmingham on the diseases and treatment of animals, amongst whom may be mentioned Messrs. Freeman, Barlow, and Beech. This branch of practice has the special merit that no examinations have to be studied for and passed; and good remuneration is secured for services rendered.

An anonymous donor has bequeathed a sum of money in order that a lecture in memory of the late Professor Thomas Huxley may be annually given in Birmingham. The lecture will also commemorate the opening of Mason College by Professor Huxley, and will be delivered on the anniversary of that event. Sir Michael Foster has been invited to deliver the first lecture, and this is singularly appropriate, not only because he was an intimate friend of Huxley's, but because he was also associated with him in his work.

On Tuesday, at the Birmingham County Court, Judge Whitehorse heard an application for an order by a workman against Mr. William Woodman Rolleston, maker of thermometers and barometers, 120 Pope Street, Birmingham, for the loss of an eye whilst shaking down mercury into a glass tube, one end of the tube going into his eye with the result that it burst, and the sight of that organ was now gone. The Judge held that the place was a warehouse in the meaning of the Act, and awarded 17s. 6d. per week from date of accident to September 14, and from then until now 10s. per week. With regard to future compensation the question was adjourned for two months.

#### The Unknown Purchaser.

At an inquest held at Preston on November 19, on the body of Thomas Smith (23), dental apprentice, found dead on a public footpath, evidence was given by Mr. Edmund Topping, chemist and druggist, Church Street, Preston, who deposed to supplying deceased with some cyanide of potassium, which he represented he required for photographic purposes. Deceased signed his name and address in the poisons-book.

The Coroner (Mr. Parker): Of course you should know the person?—Mr. Topping: His face was familiar. I did not know him personally. He first said he was a dentist, but afterwards added, "Well, not qualified." I asked him if he knew the strength and nature of the potassium, and he seemed quite familiar with it. He appeared to be quite calm.

The Coroner directed the witness's attention to the law relating to the sale of poisons, and then remarked, "You have not complied with the Act, you know?"

Witness: I have complied with the Act in a sense.

The Coroner: No; I do not think so. You did not know him.—No, but he said he was a dental mechanic.

The Coroner: That does not relieve you. The Act provides that you must not sell to a person unknown to you unless the customer is introduced by some person who is known to you.—I asked him if he knew anybody.

The Coroner: You have rendered yourself liable under the Act. Very likely you will be prosecuted by the police. How much cyanide of potassium did you sell him?—One ounce. The Coroner: How much is there left?—About a quarter of an ounce. The Coroner: What is a fatal dose?—I should say about 3 gr.

The Coroner: How many fatal doses are there in an ounce?—Many. It would vary as to the exposure after buying it.

In summing up the Coroner observed that in asking for the poison—one of the most deadly known—the deceased, in saying that he required it for photographic purposes, no doubt to some extent satisfied Mr. Topping, who knew Smith by sight. To him apparently deceased's explanations were reasonable and truthful, and having got his name and address in the book he served him with the poison. But knowing him by sight was not sufficient, for within the meaning of the Act governing these sales it meant not knowing him at all. If the acquaintance went no further, and if he were a stranger, as he (the Coroner) said he was, then the chemist's bounden duty was not to listen to his story, but to ask him to bring someone with him who could vouch for him. He appeared to have got the poison without precaution having been taken, and within a minute or so afterwards was found dead or dying. Suicide whilst temporarily insane was the verdict.

#### The Sale of Cough-mixtures.

At the Hammersmith Coroner's Court on November 21, Mr. Luxmore Drew held an inquiry with reference to the death of William Henry Druce (seven weeks old), who died suddenly. The mother stated that the child had a cold, and her mother went to a chemist's for cough-mixture. On the Wednesday the child seemed worse, and Dr. Barrett was asked to call next day, but the baby died during the night. The Coroner said people ran a great risk in going to chemists to get treatment for a child which they had not seen. Mr. William Howard Crosland, chemist and druggist of 192 Uxbridge Road, said he sold the mixture. It was a stock line. The Coroner told the witness that he was prescribing by selecting the remedy. He knew the difficulty the chemist was placed in, but it was a dangerous thing to meddle with things they knew nothing about.

The Chemist: We get dozens of similar cases a day, and it is practically impossible to avoid it. It was simply ipecacuanha and tolu.

Dr. Alex. Reid said his autopsy showed death to be due to broncho-pneumonia. Had he seen the child when it was first taken ill he might have been able to prolong the life. The medicine was harmless, but at the same time it would do no good. The Coroner pointed out that the great danger of chemists prescribing was that the people waited to see the effect of the medicine before calling in a doctor, and then it was too late to do any good.

A second case of the same character was then investigated. The deceased, Helen Holt (seven months), had a cold. The mother went to a chemist for cough-mixture. The baby, however, was found dead in bed next day. Mr. Henry James Brough, pharmaceutical chemist, Netherwood Road, W., said the people came and said they wanted a cough-mixture for a child. He told them if the child was seriously ill to go to a doctor, but they said it was not bad, and he gave a simple mixture of tolu and spirit of nitre. The Coroner pointed out to the chemist in this case also how delay in calling a doctor was caused by chemists prescribing. Dr. H. F. E. Harrison said death was due to broncho-pneumonia. The medicine given by the chemist did no harm or good.

#### The Widow's Allegations.

At the Bermondsey Coroner's Court on November 19, Mr. H. R. Oswald held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of John Martin (74). The evidence of the widow was that in August her husband was taken ill for the first time in his life, and Dr. A. W. Port, of Southwark Park Road, S.E., was called in. He prescribed for flatulence and constipation, but when deceased took a dose of the medicine it severely burned his mouth. He suffered great pain down to his death from the burning sensation, and she alleged that deceased had been given a noxious drug. Dr. Port described the mixture which he prescribed for the deceased. He said that there was in it a small quantity of tincture of ginger, and he afterwards discovered that deceased's mouth was very ulcerated as the result of unclean teeth. When Mrs. Martin alleged that he or his lady dispenser had poisoned her husband, he having discovered that the medicine was all right, threatened action. Thereupon Mrs. Martin withdrew all accusations, and desired him to continue in attendance. He did so on receiving a promise that Mrs. Martin would make no more baseless allegations, and con-



tinued as the deceased's medical man for some weeks. Then witness was taken ill, the accusations were repeated, and another doctor was called in. Miss Winifred Flowers, Dr. Port's dispenser, said she made up the mixture according to Dr. Port's prescription. There was nothing harmful in it. Dr. Freyerberger, pathologist to the London County Council, stated that he had made a *post-mortem* examination, and found no signs of corrosion ever having taken place in the mouth or stomach. The teeth were very unclean and the gums ulcerated as a result. Death had resulted from general blood-poisoning set up by the unclean state of the teeth. The Coroner said it was very hard upon a medical man to have such allegations made against him. The fact that the deceased allowed Dr. Port to continue to attend him after the supposed damage had been done was *prima-facie* evidence that he was satisfied with him. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence of Dr. Freyerberger, and expressed sympathy with Dr. Port in that he had had such an allegation made against him. The Coroner said he quite agreed with the expression of the jury. The widow, however, repeated her allegation, whereupon the Coroner warned her that Dr. Port might take action against her if she continued to repeat accusations which were without foundation.

#### Fires.

A fire broke out at the end of last week at the premises of Mr. W. H. Day, chemist, of Main Street, Shildon, and serious damage was done.

On November 19, three large factories, belonging to Messrs. Thomas Guest & Co., medicated-lozenge manufacturers, Ancoats, Manchester, were totally destroyed by fire. Messrs. Guest are, therefore, unable to execute orders for the present. Their temporary address is 94 Mill Street, Ancoats, Manchester.

#### Look Out for These.

On November 23 the premises of Messrs. J. Savage & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, Horton Lane, Bradford, were visited by thieves, who helped themselves to a quantity of photographic goods, a 6l. gramophone, and some accessories. The thieves appear to have gained admittance by a duplicate key, and their purpose appears to have been to obtain goods like above only, as no stock of any other description was touched. Up to the present no trace of the stolen goods has been found. The stolen goods included a half-plate camera with a Beck lens, and a two-guinea half-plate set, a number of packets of half-plates, and cabinet and half-plate paper. Chemists should be on their guard if such articles are offered for sale.

#### Sheffield Notes.

A representative of Cheltine Foods (Limited), of Cheltenham, has been in the city during this week, paying special attention to the merits of Cheltine malted-milk food.

Some interest has been aroused here by the discovery that Mr. John Cubbin, *alias* "Dr. Herbert Part," of Manchester, practised as a doctor at the Sheffield Medical Institute for a time. This was, of course, prior to his prosecution for unlawfully practising as a medical man.

Not content with fighting two stiff contests within a very short time of each other, Mr. J. M. Furness, J.P., chemist and druggist, has been taking a prominent part this last week or so in a contest caused by a casual vacancy in the City Council, in which he has acted as chairman of the committee of one of the candidates.

The annual smoking-concert of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, originally fixed for Thursday, November 26 has been postponed to December 3. The smoker, which is to be held at the King's Arms, Commercial Street, is one of the few fixtures of the session which gives the Council no anxieties as to the attendance.

The City Council having some time ago fallen from their high æsthetic estate regarding advertisements on the electric tramcars, the latter are now blossoming out into variegated enamelled testimonials of articles to fill all the wants of mankind. Among those who have taken advantage of this rather expensive method of advertising are two local pharmaceutical firms—Messrs. Watson & Co. (who call attention to the photographic branch of their business) and Mr. J. F. Eardley (who devotes his space to his high-class mineral waters).

We have had the honour of a visit (writes a correspondent) during the past week from the President of the "Medical Botany Reform Association, the winner for two years of the Prince of Wales's gold challenge shield (or was it cup?) for medical botany, and the defeater at Hunstanton of 1,549 medical men." We have his word for it. He confided these interesting tit-bits of personal biography to a considerable crowd on November 20 from Mr. Butterworth's old pitch outside the Punch Bowl on the Moor, sandwiching them into a lecture on elementary physiology, preliminary to offering for sale a most marvellous herbal cure for indigestion.

In the sixth annual report of the Council of the Sheffield University College presented to the Court of Governors at a meeting on November 19, reference was made to the new metallurgical furnaces which will be in full operation during the coming session. They include equipment for carrying on, upon a practical scale and on most modern lines, all the leading branches of steel manufacture. This extension gives unique opportunities for research in the metallurgy of iron and steel. Reference is also made to the site in Western Bank on which are to be erected the general college buildings, comprising large hall, library, students' rooms, refectories administrative offices, lecture-rooms, and laboratories for science and medicine, details of which are given in full. It is stated that to put the College on an adequate basis, an additional income of nearly 11,000l. a year is required, partly for new professorships and lecture-ships, partly for maintenance of library and laboratories, and partly for proper remuneration of existing chairs.

#### The Week's Poisonings.

Nine deaths by poisons have occurred since our last report, only one being a misadventure. George Coleman, of Sloane Square, committed suicide with chromic acid. At Manchester, Mary Ann Morrison (55), the wife of a labourer, died from taking liquid ammonia followed by a pint of paraffin oil, which the woman evidently drank to alleviate the burning pain caused by the ammonia. The medical evidence at the inquest showed that the oil was the main cause of death, through having been imbibed in large quantities. Two fatal cases of oxalic acid poisoning took place, one at St. Thomas's Hospital and the other at Coventry. In the latter case the oxalic acid was deliberately taken by a woman named Hewitt, although the poisonous properties of the acid were explained to her by the chemist who sold it. David James Sadler, of Upper Holloway, poisoned himself with arsenic while his mind was temporarily unbalanced. A cyanide-poisoning case is mentioned elsewhere (p. 875). Dr. Donald Maclean, a ship's surgeon, committed suicide with prussic acid at East India Dock on November 20. John Fairbanks, of Stafford, died from an overdose of carbolic acid taken by misadventure. The acid was contained in an unlabelled beer-bottle, and stored in a dark scullery amongst a lot of other bottles. The Lincoln Coroner held an inquest on November 20 on the body of Fred Bavin (47), a dairyman, who died the previous night apparently from opium-poisoning. Deceased bought a bottle of laudanum from Mr. D. S. Wark, pharmaceutical chemist, and apparently took an overdose on going to bed. Mr. Walter Hudson, assistant to Mr. Wark, said he sold the deceased 2 oz. of laudanum. Deceased did not say what he wanted it for, and witness did not ask. The bottle was labelled "laudanum, poison." All the requirements of the Pharmacy Act were complied with so far as witness knew. Laudanum was not a scheduled poison, and it was not necessary to get the purchaser's signature. Mr. D. S. Wark said deceased was not a regular laudanum customer, but had occasionally bought a mixture of laudanum and paregoric. Medical evidence having been given, the jury found that deceased committed suicide whilst temporarily insane.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—Proposals are to be made at the next Session of the Quebec Legislature to curtail the existing privileges of the owners of trade-mark articles, and vendors of proprietary medicines. Precise details are lacking, but it is said that the medical men are the inspirers of the movement, and the retail druggists are involved by their past efforts to stop the sale of medicines by dry-goods and general stores, &c.



## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Good Drugs.

Sir Charles Cameron has pronounced all the medicines supplied by Mr. N. Boyers, Sligo, to the Aclare dispensary in the Tobercurry union up to the standard.

### Tenders Wanted.

The Cootehill (co. Cavan) Guardians invite tenders for a half-year's supply of medicines, &c., to the union and the several dispensaries. Tenders to be sent in on or before December 4 to Mr. Graham, clerk of the union.

### Mr. McMahon's Salary.

The Limerick Guardians are endeavouring to persuade the L.G.B. to sanction the increase of 20% a year to the salary of Mr. McMahon, apothecary to the Limerick Union. The Guardians point out that in Kilkenny Union with 100 patients the salary of the apothecary is 60%, in Galway with ninety patients it is 70%, while in Limerick with 380 patients it is only 80%. Previous apothecaries in Limerick were paid 150%, with apartments, &c., and all his predecessors had at least 100%. The Board adopted a resolution asking the L.G.B. to reconsider its decision.

### Charge of Forgery.

In the Northern Police Court, Dublin, on November 24, before Mr. Mahony, Alexander Kirkland, an employé of Messrs. Hugh Moore & Alexander (Limited), Dublin, was charged with having forged bills from Thomas Phillips, 13 Essex Quay, John A. Ray, chemist, 15 Nassau Street, Leonard & Co., chemists, North Earl Street, and A. W. Gamage, 78 Grafton Street, all of Dublin, thereby defrauding his employers, Messrs. Hugh Moore & Alexander, of Bolton Street, to the extent of 23*l.* 18*s.* These charges were, in addition to the case, mentioned in the *C. & D.*, November 7. It was stated that Kirkland was manager of the drug-department of Messrs. Hugh Moore & Alexander, and part of his duty was to order certain goods and pay for them, and, according to the prosecution, in the cases referred to he forged bills from those firms on various dates by altering the figures and signing the names of the firms, and thereby getting paid for a greater quantity of goods than the firm received. The prisoner was sent for trial, bail being refused.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Masonic.

Mr. J. C. McCorquodale, chemist and druggist, Markinch, has been elected Treasurer of Lodge "Balgowie, 764," Markinch.

### Dundee Notes.

Stuart's catarrh and digestive tablets are the predominant window-show in Dundee just now.

Business is generally very dull, no doubt due to the exceptional slackness of the town's industries.

A few of the local chemists in working-class localities have taken up "premium trading stamps," but with poor results.

### Edinburgh Items.

Mr. D. Mason, chemist and druggist, of Raeburn Place, Edinburgh, has acquired the business of Mr. J. G. Sutherland at 16 Rodney Street in the same city. This is Mr. Mason's third business.

Mr. Alex. McCutcheon, chemist and druggist, 16 Leven Street, has acquired the business of the late Mr. Robert

Stevenson at 133 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh, and will carry it on as a branch.

The recent short spell of cold weather has been of considerable help to the chemists. Winter articles are being freely asked for, and dispensing is brisker. There is much need of it after such a phenomenally quiet summer.

The Keith prize for 1899-1901 has been awarded by the Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh to Dr. Hugh Marshall for his discovery of the persulphates and for his communications on the properties and reactions of these salts.

Edinburgh chemists seem well posted in the new Stamp Act regulations. Slip-labels such as "Prepared according to Pharmaceutical Formulas" are quite common. One leading firm have decided to stamp every article of which there is the slightest doubt as to liability, and several others talk of following suit.

### Glasgow Notes.

Hospital Sunday has now been assimilated as a Scottish institution. It is to be observed here on November 29.

A Glasgow chemist had a prescription the other day for palatinoids, for which the directions were "One tabloid thrice daily."

It is not every day that a scientific lecture is as popular as a Patti concert, but the tickets for Mr. F. Soddy's lecture on radium on November 25 were sold out weeks in advance.

Mr. J. Mitchell Wilson, chemist and druggist, Shettleston, has taken over the business lately carried on by the Caledonian Chemists (Limited) at 153 New City Road, Glasgow.

Chemists sometimes find the methylated-spirit Sunday law a trifle oppressive. It is invidious to be obliged to refuse to supply a regular and respectable customer who desires it for an emergency.

There is considerable resentment locally at the innuendo to which currency has been given in certain quarters that Glasgow is a worse offender than other places in the matter of the employment of unqualified senior assistants by registered chemists.

The surgery at Gorbals Cross of Dr. C. E. Robertson, the unsuccessful local candidate at the last election for a seat on the General Medical Council, was invaded a few days ago by a hustling Hebrew with an over-developed bump of destruction, who, on being informed that the doctor was not in, lifted two show-vases and threw them at the assistant, happily missing him, and afterwards swept the counter clear. The Hebrew is now reposing where fragile things are scarce.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

MR. ARTHUR JEWELL, of Messrs. Roberts & Co., the well-known English chemists of Paris, who has been studying French pharmacy at Marseilles for some time, passed his final examination there last week for the diploma of pharmacien.

SUICIDE AND PHARMACY.—A paragraph under this heading has gone the round of the semi-scientific Press here professing to give the statistics of the number of suicides amongst pharmacists. The figures may be given for what they are worth. The proportion is said to be below the average; other professions give 2.1 per 10,000, pharmacy only 2.05. The figures cover a period of fourteen years, and range from 6.3 in 1888 to 13.6 in 1896 and 5.5 in 1898 and 1899. Most of the victims were between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and probably business disappointments were the most prevalent cause. The greater proportion employed poison—that is so say, the average of the suicides amongst pharmacists from poisoning was 56 per cent. for fourteen years, but one year (1898) shows 80 per cent. The total male suicides of all professions show only 2½ per cent. due to poison.

## The "Tabloid" Trade-mark Case.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. v. THOMPSON & CAPPER.

*In this action the Plaintiffs seek to restrain the Defendants by injunction from passing off as "Tabloids" compressed tablets not made by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Defendants respond by moving that the words "tabloid" and "tabloids" should be removed from the Register of Trade-marks, whereupon the Plaintiffs call eminent physicians, pharmacists, and others to prove that "tabloid" means Burroughs Wellcome & Co. products, and the Defendants adduce rebutting evidence.*

*(The hearing by Sir Edmund Widdrington Byrne, K.B., Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, has extended to seven days, and is still proceeding.)*

CHANCERY COURT NO. 2 has been the scene of an action of pharmaceutical historic interest since our last issue. The questions for Mr. Justice Byrne to decide are whether the word "tabloid," which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. claim as their exclusive property, is a valid trade-mark, or whether they have acquired a trade-name in it, and whether the defendants have "passed off" other goods as theirs. The word has been on the register since 1884, but is now challenged by Messrs. Thompson & Capper, of Manchester. They claim the right to sell any make of compressed tablets when tabloids are asked for, and when sued for having done so, they reply by an application to rectify the register by the removal of this mark.

The case was opened on Friday, November 20, and the Judge settled down for a long hearing. In the absence of Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., leading counsel for the plaintiffs, Mr. Neville, K.C., opened. By his side was Mr. Levett, K.C., and behind him were Messrs. Sebastian and Kerby, both well known in trade-mark cases. For the defendants Mr. Walter and Mr. Gray appeared. Another K.C. sat in front of

them throughout the trial and watched the case, but took no part in it.

The opening was dull and decorous. The Judge's interpolations only indicated a question revolving in his mind whether "tabloid" is sufficiently distinctive from "tablet" to be entitled to be regarded as a genuinely invented word. Mr. Wellcome was the first witness, and altogether he

It appeared that the firm now employ about 1,200 persons. They have made their trade-marks known by extensive advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and other trade-publications and with equal persistency in the medical journals; and by special diaries sent for the past eight or ten years to every medical man, nurse, and chemist and druggist whose name they could get. These were produced as well as a large array of packages of tabloids and "tabloid" brand medicine-chests. Trade-catalogues, showing that other firms quote B. W. & Co.'s goods as "tabloids," and that other makers of compressed medicines do not use the word were also submitted. Mr. Walter, in the course of a lengthy cross-examination, did his best to convict Mr. Wellcome, chiefly from advertisements in various CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARIES, of having used the word "tabloid" generally. He pressed him with quotations from *Punch*, the *Academy*, the "Latin Grammar of Pharmacy," and certain novels in which the word had been found. "The word seems to be spread about pretty largely," said counsel. "We have done our best to spread it," was the witness's reply.

What is a chemist to do when tabloids of medicines not made by them are asked for? He had a list of a hundred such demands. There were phosphorine, *parena brava*, *lobelia 3*, and others. The poor chemist was left to his perplexity.

Again and again counsel begged for information as to the definite meaning of "tabloid." Politely but persistently Mr. Wellcome replied that it means B. W. & Co.'s products. How came it that the Century Dictionary gave a different definition of the word in its second edition to what appeared in the first? Had he made any representations? Mr. Wellcome said he had; the editors had investigated the matter, and had made the suggested correction.

Had this writ been served on the defendants without any previous notice?—Mr. Wellcome believed it had, but such matters he had left entirely to his solicitors.

Mr. Neville briefly re-examined, and managed to get in the letter of the editors of the Century Dictionary, in which they said they had investigated the history of the word "tabloid," and promised in future editions to give it as the property of a special firm. Considering the interests involved in his case Mr. Wellcome's evidence throughout was singularly free from anything like assertiveness.

Then followed the evidence of a dozen witnesses from a solicitor's office in Manchester. Two of these were solicitors, and the rest were girls and lads. A few took prescriptions, others took written orders, and some asked verbally for tabloids. One of the solicitors when given tablets said he remarked "These are not tabloids?"



MR. WELLCOME:  
Polite but persistent.

spent four luxurious hours in the box; luxurious, that is, if cost ensures luxury. In reply to the questions of his counsel he briefly narrated the history of his firm and their reason for inventing this and other words as trade-marks.



The assistant replied, he said, "Yes they are." One youth said he went for cascara-sagrada tabloids. He stumbled over "sagrada." "But of course you did not stumble over 'tabloids'?" sarcastically asked Mr. Walter. One lad said he put his thumb over "tabloids" on a written order which he presented. It appeared, however, that all he meant was that he pointed to the word. The Judge was a little interested in the "dispensing" of the prescriptions of tabloids. This generally required about an hour. "It seems to me they only copy it in a book and hand over the articles," he said. "Oh, they write a label as well," said Mr. Walter; "they keep up the mystery."

This stage of the case was completed at 1 P.M. on Saturday, and the Court rose for its half-holiday.

Monday was occupied almost entirely by the evidence of medical and pharmaceutical experts. Two more Manchester

purchasers, who alleged that they got tablets from the defendants when they asked for tabloids, were disposed of early, and then followed some notable witnesses. Sir Francis Laking, who feels royal pulses; Sir Patrick Manson, who modestly confessed to a share in recent famous investigations into malaria; Dr. Macalister, officially responsible for the British Pharmacopœia; Sir Anderson Critchett, who is

specially interested in ophthalmic tabloids; Dr. A. P. Luff, eminent in both medicine and pharmacy; and other consultants all asserted that when they prescribe "tabloids" they intend that Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s products should be dispensed. All admitted that often, for extra precaution, they add the firm's name or initials, and Mr. Walter was naturally curious to earn why this consideration should be shown to some patients and not to others. In one instance the Judge came to the rescue by suggesting that,



SIR FRANCIS H. LAKING,  
Who looks after the King's health and prescribes "tabloids."

SIR PATRICK MANSON  
Has had some dealings with the malaria mosquito.

perhaps, when such an ordinary medicine as bicarbonate of soda is prescribed, it may not be necessary to be so particular.

The medical witnesses were all asked, in cross-examination, whether patients ever intimate a desire to have their

medicines prescribed "in tabloid form," and it appeared from the replies that such intimations are not unusual. Perhaps it is dawning on the guinea *clientèle* that if they pay the piper they have the right to call the tune. In this connection the public's comprehension of the term was raised, and a pretty epigram resulted from one of these discussions. Sir Francis Laking told Mr. Walter, as a parting shot, that the public ought not to buy their own medicines. "I presume, Sir Francis," mused Mr. Neville, as he rose to re-examine, "that if a man makes his own will and buys his own medicines, the will is likely to come into speedy operation."

The pharmacists called on behalf of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. included the President and Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, but it was noticeable that neither of these paraded his official dignity. Mr. Druce came from Oxford, Mr. McAdam and Mr. Foster from Glasgow,

Dr. Walsh from Dublin, Mr. Wilson from Southampton, the other Mr. Wilson from Harrogate, Mr. Peet from Liverpool, Mr. Waring from Bucklersbury, and Mr. F. A. Rogers from Oxford Street to support the tabloid creed. The examination and cross-examination of these witnesses, though doubtless important, tended to become somewhat monotonous.

Mr. McAdam, however, favoured the audience with a little diversion by misunderstanding one of Mr. Walter's questions. "You would not wish to infringe a trade-mark if you could help it?" "I should have no particular objection," answered the head of the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, after a moment's consideration. The Judge put this matter right, however, by repeating the question.

Mr. Lionel Newbery, Mr. George Barclay, and Mr. Woodgate (representing Messrs. W. Edwards & Son), and Mr. Burroughs, of John Thompson (Limited), Liverpool, explained that in filling chemists' orders they always regard orders for tabloids as calling for B. W. & Co.'s goods, and some of these lists were shown. It appeared that the sections devoted to tabloids were revised by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.



DR. DONALD MACALISTER,  
Who has the B.P. in hand.



MR. MCADAM  
Has no particular objection.



Dr. Paul, ex-editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Mr. A. C. Wootton, ex-editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and Mr. Want, editor of the *British and Colonial Druggist*, represented trade journalism, and their acquaintance with "the question before the Court" was airily discounted by



MR. HARRY WILSON, OF  
RANDALL'S,

Tells of the custom of the trade.

Tuesday opened with another brilliant galaxy of medical talent. Sir William Thomson, Sir Thomas R. Fraser, Sir J. Crichton-Browne, and Sir Douglas Powell followed each other to the witness-rail, and soon afterwards Mr. Reginald Harrison, formerly of Liverpool, Dr. Whitehead

of Manchester, and two Brighton doctors appeared. The wholesalers were effectively represented by Mr. J. Morgan Richards, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, Mr. Smith (of Sanger's), and Mr. Julius Fuerst. The last-named took the oath with his hat on. Pharmacy again figured prominently in the persons of Mr. Johnson, manager of the drug-department of the Army and Navy Stores; the present proprietor of Messrs. Mothersheads, of Manchester; Mr. J. F. Harrington, of Kensington; Mr. Morgan, of King's Cross; Mr. Buck, of Liverpool; Mr. Reeves, of Birmingham; Mr. Cruse, of Southsea; Mr. Guy, of Brighton; and Mr. Jackson, of Bradford. The evidence they all gave was of the one pattern which had grown so familiar, and the Judge once or twice very gently asked



MR. BURROUGHS, OF  
LIVERPOOL,

Tells that the trade knows  
B. W. & Co.'s products are  
the only tabloids.

how much longer the procession was likely to continue. At last counsel for the plaintiffs intimated that, though they had yet a long string of medical and pharmaceutical witnesses from various parts of the country, they would close their case by putting in a long investigation into dictionary literature and medical works, the effect of which was that the word tabloid had only appeared in a few recent editions of dictionaries, and had apparently been copied from the Century Dictionary, where it appeared for the first time in 1899, and had subsequently been corrected.

Mr. Levett filled up the remainder of the sitting—about forty minutes—with a skilful summing-up of the case which had been presented, and, in reply to the Judge, Mr. Walter said he should not call many witnesses—he would rely rather on quality than quantity—which was a little rough on the baronets and other eminences which the Court had been listening to.

Messrs. Thompson & Capper's case was opened on Wednesday by an argument of considerable force presented in effective style. Mr. Walter spoke for nearly three hours, and illustrated all his points by frequent quotations from decided cases. On the trade-mark part of the case he first contended that "Tabloid" was registered under the Act of 1883 and must be ruled by the definitions of that statute. It must have been a distinctive fancy word, and (basing his argument on the "Electroid" and other cases) he contended that it could not come within that definition. Even under the Solio case, which admits "invented words," though they are descriptive, he found that "tabloid" did not fulfil the conditions of invention laid down by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Herschell. The word was merely tablet-oid, of the nature of a tablet, and such a combination was not within the benefits which the House of Lords granted to invented words. Then he insisted that no proof whatever of infringement of trade-mark had been offered.

The first witness for the defence was Mr. Francis manager of Messrs. Thompson & Capper's Piccadilly (Manchester) business. He supported the statements counsel had made, showed the orders referred to (most of which apparently were for homœopathic "tabloids"), produced the prescription-book in which the prescription said to have ordered tabloids with Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s name against them was copied, but which addition did not appear in the copy which was in his writing, and said he had no recollection of the occurrence at all. This witness was rather closely cross-examined by Mr. Neville, especially in regard to the practice of putting up Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s tabloids in bottles as tablets, and asked to explain how under such a system confusion and fraud could be prevented.

Mr. Rymer Young, of Warrington, told how both doctors and the public confuse tablets and tabloids, and produced a doctor's order for ammonol tabloids and a bottle of these which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. had specially made for him, but which his customer would not take. He wanted ammonol tablets made by the Ammonol Company.

On Thursday the defendants brought their case to a close. After calling several Liverpool doctors, who had prescribed tabloids without specially meaning B. W. & Co.'s, Mr. Kilby Pears appeared and produced some four hundred orders for tabloids from the public and chemists, meaning his own compressed drugs. The cross-examination of this witness was particularly severe, and his own rather defiant manner and persistence in lecturing the Court added to the liveliness of the proceedings while he was in the box. Mr. Michael Carteighe, President of the Pharmaceutical Society for fourteen years, came next, and said the public generally regarded tabloids as synonymous with tablets, and he had found very much the same impression among medical men. Mr. Carteighe; Mr. Blaine, manager of Messrs. Woolley's retail shop in Manchester; Mr. T. F. Abraham; Mr. John Bain, of Liverpool; and Mr. Foster, of Scarborough, although they all found the word "tabloid" indiscriminately used by both the profession and the public, all admitted that they themselves regarded the word as descriptive of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s goods.

Mr. Walter summed up his case, protesting against the attempt of the plaintiffs to limit the development of the English language; and Mr. Neville was replying generally when the Court rose.



In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday, November 20, Mr. Justice Byrne commenced the hearing of this action. Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., Mr. Ralph Neville, K.C., Mr. Levett, K.C., Mr. Sebastian, and Mr. Kerby appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; Mr. A. J. Walter and Mr. J. H. Gray were counsel for the defendants.

### Opening Statement for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. Neville, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff, Mr. H. S. Wellcome, traded under the title of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The action was brought by Mr. Wellcome against the firm of Thompson & Capper, carrying on business in Liverpool and Manchester, and the claim against them was for passing off goods not of the manufacture of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. as the goods of those manufacturers under the name of "Tabloid" or "Tabloids." With regard to the cases of passing off he did not anticipate much difficulty, but beyond that lay the more important question as to the plaintiffs' exclusive right in the use of the words "tabloid" and "tabloids" as indicating medicines of their manufacture. Burroughs & Wellcome were a firm who vended medicines in a compressed form. This method of preparing medicine was invented some years ago, as early as 1842. In 1872 a gentleman in London took out patents for medicine in compressed shapes which he called "compressed pills," and sold them under that designation. In 1884 Burroughs & Wellcome, having then a large business in these compressed medicines, desired to find out a satisfactory trade-mark which should indicate the make of that particular firm, and which would be sufficiently attractive and convenient to be generally adapted by the public. Mr. Wellcome himself, who was the surviving partner of the old firm of Burroughs & Wellcome, and still traded under the name of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., hit upon the name of "Tabloid," and in 1884 he registered "Tabloid" in the classes of drugs and foodstuffs. In 1885 he registered "Tabloids." The usual defence had been adopted in this case. As a counterblast to the plaintiffs' attempt against them, the defendants had moved to strike their mark off the register. The defendants were moving to strike out all the plaintiffs' marks for "tabloid" and "tabloids" which were now on the register. In that sense the validity of the trade-mark came before the Court.

Mr. Justice Byrne: Do you rely on the trade-mark as well as on the passing off?

Mr. Neville said the plaintiffs did rely on the trade-mark. It was common knowledge that at and after 1884 the firm of Burroughs & Wellcome was very widely known not only in England, but throughout Europe, as vendors of compressed medicines, and they became renowned not only for the quality of their drugs, but for the accuracy of their doses. So far was this recognised by the medical profession that it was a common course for medical men in writing prescriptions to prescribe "tabloid," thereby intending both the quantity and quality of the doses. In many instances they preferred to rely on the accuracy of the drugs made up and compressed by Burroughs & Wellcome, rather than upon the accuracy of the chance dispenser, as far as the quantity of the drug was concerned. That was a matter in some cases of the highest importance. Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome, by special machinery adapted for that purpose, and by a long dealing in this particular manufacture, had acquired a proficiency which was recognised throughout the world. The first of these compressed medicines of the plaintiffs was the "Voice-tabloid."

A specimen-case of samples of the different tabloids made by the plaintiffs was handed up to his Lordship.

Mr. Neville explained that the specimens ranged from  $\frac{1}{100}$  gr. up to considerable doses. The plaintiffs did not deal direct with the public, they did not advertise to the public, and they had no retail place of business at all. They sold only to the trade and the medical profession. Compressed medicines were of immense utility for travellers, and they were largely dealt in for that purpose. During the last few years, in consequence of occasional attempts to infringe what they conceived to be their rights, Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome became more particular both with regard to the warnings they issued to the public and the use of inverted commas with the word "tabloid," and so on.

Mr. Justice Byrne sent the usher to his room for a bottle of "tablets" which he had himself bought; but when it was brought his Lordship did not enlighten his audience as to the make of the article.

Mr. Neville said tablets were made by several defendant makers. He was told there were at least fifty or sixty defendant makers of tablets. But he thought he would be able to establish beyond the possibility of doubt that it was perfectly well known throughout the medical profession and the trade that "tabloid" was the registered mark of the plaintiffs, and he did not think any respectable traders would come forward and say that they had intentionally sold medicines other than those of Burroughs & Wellcome as tabloids. They ought not to have done so if they had done so. At all events, the plaintiffs could show that since 1884 to the present time, on every single occasion when it had reached their ears that anything of the kind was going forward, in the only three cases of actual infringement that they knew of they commenced actions, and in every one of these actions the defendants did not dispute the claim and consented to an injunction. In this particular case there had been no toleration of any infringement of what the plaintiffs claimed to be their rights. The plaintiffs had never heard of a single instance of infringement or use of the word "tabloid" under circumstances which would indicate that it was a word of general import, and not a word of origin indicating the plaintiffs' goods, without remonstrating, and in every case remonstrating with effect.

### ¶ A Conversation about Words.

Mr. Justice Byrne: If you wanted to describe the shape of an old-fashioned acidulated drop, what shape should you call it? I should have thought "tabloid" was an exact description of it: it is like a table, and somewhat oviform. It may be it is in consequence of your use of the word that I have got the impression that it is the proper word for it.

Mr. Neville: That is exactly what I was going to suggest.

Mr. Justice Byrne: It is a very happy word for expressing the shape.

Mr. Neville said he thought "tabloid" did not exist and was never used by anybody until 1884. Undoubtedly Mr. Wellcome supposed he invented it, and his Lordship would, he thought, find it could not be found in any literary form of any sort. It was a word unknown to the world in 1884. It was very widely known to the world now.

Mr. Justice Byrne: It is after the fashion of words like "spheroid."

Mr. Neville said that since 1884 a large number of words ending in "oid" had come into use. Of course, there were certain scientific words which had the "oid" termination before 1884. But there was no "tabloid," and no word like it. Now, no doubt, if you asked a person what a tabloid was, he would say "a little medicine." He had no doubt they would have witnesses who would say they had known tabloids for years, and understood them to mean a little medicine of a particular shape. The plaintiffs had never dealt with the public, and had never advertised to the public; and their case was that the trade were the people with whom they dealt, and that there was not a man in the trade who would not know that "tabloid" was the plaintiffs' trade-mark, and that they asserted the exclusive right to the use of it.

Mr. Justice Byrne pointed out that in Johnson's Dictionary of 1882 the suffix "oid" was clearly used to denote form. "Spheroid" was there defined as an "oblong or oblate body, approaching to the form of a sphere."

Mr. Neville did not deny it, but said that in a great many cases "oid" did not mean shape or form.

Mr. Justice Byrne: You ask me to avoid that conclusion. (Laughter.)

Mr. Neville said he did. It was not until 1893 that it came to the knowledge of the plaintiffs that an attempt was being made to infringe their rights. They brought an action, and the case was undefended. In July, 1902, the same thing occurred, and in October of the same year there was a similar case. In consequence of rumours which reached the plaintiffs that the word was being used, and that goods were made and sold, although not of their manufacture, in 1893 they issued a circular to the trade on the practice, and that course they had continued to pursue. There were an immense



number of manufacturers and dealers in compound medicines, but in not a single instance was the description "tabloid" used except in the case of the plaintiffs. All the dealers in compressed medicines had used their own description, and never used "tabloid" except as descriptive of the goods of the plaintiffs. If "tabloid" only meant a little medicine of a particular shape, that would be incredible. This was a case of very great importance.

Mr. Justice Byrne: It is undoubtedly a very valuable mark.

Mr. Neville said it was a case in which he should not be able to compress the evidence. He would have to call before his Lordship a great many of the leading medical men in the profession to give a consistent account of their knowledge of "tabloid" as the plaintiffs' trade-mark, and their intention when they used the word "tabloid" in their prescriptions. He would call also a number of the pharmaceutical branch of the trade as well to show how complete throughout the trade was the knowledge of the word as denoting plaintiffs' goods.

Mr. Justice Byrne: I have a recollection that a medical man sometimes puts "B. & W."

Mr. Neville said that sometimes it was put.

Mr. Justice Byrne: You say in practice "tabloid" means it?

Mr. Neville: Yes, without any "B. & W." at all. Some of the doctors will tell you they put "B. & W." in order to avoid possible mistake, but others only put "tabloid" as being sufficient.

The learned counsel went on to say that the plaintiffs' mark was registered under the Act of 1883. Section 64 of the amending Act read:

A name of an individual, a written signature, a distinctive device, an invented word or invented words, or a word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

At the date of the plaintiffs' registration "Fancy word or words not in common use" was the test which had to be applied to a word which was proposed for registration under the Act. The plaintiffs came under the Act of 1883, and the question for the Court was whether their mark ought to be on the register. He should submit that the register ought not to be rectified.

After a long reference to decided cases,

Mr. Justice Byrne said that tablet with reference to a medicine of a square form was as old as Lord Bacon.

Mr. Neville said that was so, but he submitted in 1884 "tabloid" was a new word, and experience showed that it was not a word that trespassed upon the rights of other persons, either physicians or medical men. Supposing "tabloid" was not a good trade-mark, the plaintiffs were going to prove that "tabloid" was and had been for a great many years known as representing the manufacture of the plaintiffs, and that it had got to be known by all the trade to mean Burroughs & Wellcome's manufacture. If they proved that, he said again they were entitled to succeed against the defendants, because they would prove defendants gave other goods in answer to a request for tabloids. Supposing both those contentions failed, they still had a good case against the defendants, because in cases where the order was for "tabloids, B. & W." goods were passed off to the customer not of the plaintiffs' make.

Mr. Justice Byrne: Yes, if actually struck off you may be entitled to the word.

Mr. Neville: Still entitled in the action.

Mr. Justice Byrne: That is exactly what happened in the Somatose case—the word was struck off.

### Mr. Wellcome Tells the History of Tabloids.

Mr. Henry Solomon Wellcome was called as the first witness. He said he is now the sole proprietor of the firm of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The business was founded in 1873, but he did not become a member of the firm until 1880. Mr. Burroughs died in 1895. Witness employed about twelve hundred people. When he first joined the firm it was associated with Messrs. Wyeth, a Philadelphia firm. That terminated in 1888. There was an alliance between the two firms. From 1888 they had manufactured independently. They made their speciality the manufacture of compressed medicines. They first described them as

"compressed pills," "powders," and "tablets." They registered the word "tablet" as a trade-mark.

What was the speciality about your compressed medicines?—The special feature of our products was the peculiar accuracy of dividing the doses and the care in regard to the composition of them, as well as the perfection of finish.

Did you invent any machinery to get this accuracy?—Yes; myself and my employés devised the appliances. The products are made from  $\frac{1}{640}$  gr. to 60 gr. and upwards.

How can you divide a grain into 640 parts?—By weighing the substance and making up a given quantity that would, say, produce a thousand. Then by an ingenious mechanism that has the accuracy of fine watch-work we are able to secure the division of this into a thousand parts more accurately than you can weigh it.

What about the materials you use?—We take the most critical care to see that they are of exceptional purity and quality.

What sort of reputation has the compressed medicines your firm produces?—We are credited with having a good reputation.

In 1884 you thought of having some new name for your compressed medicines?—Yes, and the result of my efforts was the word "Tabloid."

That was an entirely new word?—Yes.

I think you registered it?—Yes.

Witness produced a number of his firm's price-lists showing how the word "tabloid" had been used.

Have you ever used the word "tabloid" in respect of anybody else's goods except your own?—Never. At first the word was not put in inverted commas, but that was done later to make it more distinctive.

In a large number of the price-lists produced by witness "Tabloid, Trade-mark," appeared, and one of them said "The registered trade-mark tabloid is an arbitrarily coined word or brand which designates specifically that goods supplied under this brand are manufactured by Burroughs Wellcome & Co." This list also said, "The sale of articles of any other manufacture when the word 'tabloid' is used in ordering is an infringement and unlawful." There were a number of other cautions issued by the plaintiffs, and show-cases, &c., were exhibited showing that the goods of the plaintiffs were marked "Trade-mark, tabloid brand," &c. Each year witness thought the plaintiffs sent out 75,000 or 100,000 price-lists, and he said they advertised in the *British Medical Journal*, the *Lancet*, and *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and other trade and medical journals.

Under what description do you advertise your goods?—"Tabloid brand products."

Witness produced a specimen advertisement from *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and said he also advertised by sending round diaries to doctors, nurses, and chemists.

Have you during these years on some occasions found the word "tabloid" used by people with reference to goods not yours?—On several occasions.

Have you ever allowed that to pass unchallenged?—Never.

On three occasions you have actually gone to litigation?—Yes.

Do you find in other people's trade lists, wholesale and retail, any goods except yours described as tabloids?—No; in nearly every instance it says distinctly there that it is our trade-mark.

Witness was asked to look at the different articles complained of bought from the defendants, and he said he felt perfectly certain they were not manufactured by his firm.

Mr. Walter: There is not one that bears the word "tabloid."

Mr. Levett: They were supplied in answer to a request for "tabloids."

### Cross-examined by Mr. Walter.

In 1883 did your firm register the word "tablets"?—Yes.

I believe you started warning the trade that any attempt to use the word "tablets" would be stopped?—Yes. That is, in connection with bi-convex compressed goods.

Did you abandon your trade-mark "tablets"?—We did years afterwards. We were advised it was not a strong mark.

Who invented the word "tabloid"?—I did.



What is the meaning of the word "tabloid"?—It means Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s products. (Laughter.)

Will you look at THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1886, page 115. You will see there "Pepsin in scales. The dose is from 1 gr. to 3 gr., and is best given in powder or any other form of pepsin-tabloids, which are 1-gr. compressed tablets." What is the meaning of the word "tabloid" there?—It means tabloid brand.

Is there a word about tabloid brand? It says "Pepsin-tabloids, which are 1-gr. compressed tablets"—It is quite true, and it was our product manufactured by us.

Was not the word "tabloid" when first used meant to describe the article?—Our make only. The article as made by us.

Do you mean to tell my Lord the word "tabloid," as used now, means to the public your goods?—Yes.

The word "tabloid" has got into the dictionaries, has it not?—Yes.

Did you go to the "Century Dictionary" people, and in the second edition get them to alter it?—I went to the editor and proprietor of the "Century Dictionary," and they investigated the matter, and reported to me that they found it only referred to goods manufactured by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and therefore in the revised edition of it they inserted that it was a registered trade-mark.

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 133 of the 1888 edition, says, "The tablets of zymine (extractum pancreatis) afford the most convenient form for direct internal administration." You are using the word "tablet" there as describing the form of the article?—As the method.

Now look at the 1889 CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 128. You speak there of a case of one or two tabloids. That means take one or two of the little articles?—Yes; our products.

What does a person mean when he goes in and asks for a tabloid?—He means Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s products.

In 1898 you first adopted the word "brand"?—About that time.

I put it to you that in your catalogue of 1835 there is not a solitary use of the word "tabloid" where it is not used as a description of the article?—It was used as our trade-mark from the first.

The catalogue says, "The compressed hypodermic tabloids are now prepared by an improved method." What is a tabloid there?—A product only manufactured by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. We varied the shapes considerably.

What is a chemist to do, according to you, who receives an order for tabloids which you do not make?—He can refer back to the medical man if it is a prescription.

I have here a list of over a hundred articles which are not in your catalogue, and which are not stocked by you, for all of which I am going to produce the written orders for tabloids. What is the chemist to do? You do not make the goods and do not keep them?—I am afraid that is not an explanation that should be expected of me.

Do you suggest whenever the word "tabloid" is used your goods are meant?—I know nothing about those instances. The word "tabloid" is our word.

Is it not true that the word "tabloid" is a word of everyday use now—meaning these small articles?—No. We have endeavoured to make it a word of every-day use.

The *Academy and Literature* has an article headed "Wisdom in Tabloids." Does that mean wisdom from Burroughs & Wellcome's? (Laughter.)—We have not registered it in the class of "wisdom." (Laughter.)

*Punch* for March 4, 1903, has "Opera in Tabloid"?—We have not registered it in the opera class.

Other extracts of a similar nature were put to the witness, who said he should think they were the fruits of their advertisements.

Witness was then asked as to a reference to compressed tabloids in the *Practitioner*, edited by Dr. William Murrell, in 1887, which had relation to the goods of Wyeth, but he said that Wyeth never made tabloids, and the tablets which Dr. Murrell referred to were of his firm's manufacture.

I suppose the public are making a mistake when they ask for tabloids and they are not on your list?—Many people think we make products which we do not.

An advertisement of plaintiffs' firm in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1896 was then put to the witness

which referred to the development of the "tabloid" system.

What is the tabloid system?—It means the administration of our products. Our products are made in various forms.

Extracts from other books were put to the witness, one of which referred to "time-saving tabloids," and another to "spiritual indigestion-tabloids." Witness claimed these as gratuitous advertisements.

The hearing was then adjourned.

### Dictionaries on "Tabloid."

When the Court resumed on Saturday Mr. Wellcome was further cross-examined by Hearing.

Mr. Walter. He said he knew Cassell's Dictionary, 1902. That Dictionary said:

Tabloid—English table, suffix oid. As adjective—resembling a tabloid; having the angles rounded; sub-angular. Used also loosely in the sense of tablet.

Asked what he said to that, witness replied that Messrs. Cassell had undertaken to correct it.

Standard Dictionary of the English Language, 1895: "Tabloid—*Pharm.*, a form of small tablet." Then, in brackets, "Table, noun, plus 'oid'?"

Witness: They undertook either to remove the word from the Dictionary or to place in it any definition I chose.

You do not think that it had become common in the English language at this date?—No. They have omitted it from the present edition. They investigated it, and found that it only applied to our products, and they omitted it.

The Century Dictionary, vol. vi., 1895: "Tabloid—table plus 'oid'; a tablet, a small troche, usually administered by the mouth, or, after solution, hypodermically"—Immediately it came to my notice I saw the proprietor and the editor, and the latter undertook to make an investigation, and he reported to me that he found the words were only applied to the products of our firm. It is an American Dictionary.

Encyclopædia Britannica, 1902, vol. xxi.: "The next change, observable after some hours, is that the untouched cells below the cut grow larger, push up the dead surface, and divide by walls tangential to it, with the formation of tabloid cork-cells." Are those yours?—I have not met with that reference before.

I suppose your letter will follow in due course to the Encyclopædia Britannica?—That is the usual course.

I see in the *Tatler* of November 18, 1903: "The curious-looking compound of a bath-chair and bicycle is the latest development of what may be called tabloid motoring." Are those products of yours?—I do not think we are responsible for all the jokes in the *Tatler*.

Mr. Walter: I see in the *Daily Mirror*, November 5, 1903, a flat is called a "house tabloid."

Mr. Justice Byrne: What is the context?

Mr. Walter: "We have all of us taken tabloids. I am beginning to think we shall be tabloids before long."

Mr. Justice Byrne: Those must refer to these.

Mr. Neville: Unless they get their drugs from Messrs. Thompson & Capper.

The attention of witness was called to other extracts from newspapers in which the word "tabloid" occurred without any connection with drugs, and he said he had no doubt that was the fruit of their advertising.

It is all wrong for the *Pall Mall* of May 6, 1900, to speak of "the tabloid, whether you make it by the Allen & Hanbury machine," &c.?—I do not know what the Allen & Hanbury machine is. I have no doubt if we had an Allen & Hanbury machine we could make tabloids.

Have you seen the supplement to Webster's International Dictionary?—Yes, and we have an undertaking from them to correct.

"Tabloid—table, plus oid—a tablet-like preparation of one or more drugs or chemicals"—The definition is without any knowledge of the source of the derivation.

You never used it in this sense?—Never in any sense except to describe the specific manufacture of Burroughs & Wellcome.

What was the specific manufacture?—A variety of products divided with unique accuracy and of exceptional quality.

That is what "tabloid" means?—Yes.

You never used it in the sense of a tablet-like preparation



of one or more drugs or chemicals?—I do not take it so. It depends upon what your idea of the shape of a tablet is.

The suffix "oid" is a very common one?—It has been common recently. I should say it is mainly due to the extensive advertising of the "tabloid" products.

Witness admitted that Burroughs & Wellcome did not benefit the English language by the introduction of a number of words ending in "oid," such as "conoid," "rhomboid," "celluloid," &c.

Mr. Walter said he could string out about a thousand.

Mr. Justice Byrne pointed out a number of chemical words, such as albuminoid, alkaloid, colloid, &c.

Mr. Walter then read out the meaning of "oid" in Murray's Oxford Dictionary, which was produced by his Lordship, to the effect that it referred to form, and asked witness if that was not what he intended when he called his articles tabloids.

Witness said he had not the Greek "-ooides" in his head.

What is the meaning of the word "tabloids"?—Burroughs & Wellcome's products.

Why plural?—Because they were divided doses.

But tabloid did that?—Yes. I cannot for the moment give you the reason for adding the "s" in our trade-mark.

"Tabloids" on the lid of a box meant a box-containing tabloids?—Containing our products which we called tabloids.

What did the world generally think was the meaning of the word "tabloids"?—Our products. As soon as we made them known.

I observe in some of your advertisements there is, "Add B. W. & Co., or B. & W. to orders." What is that for?—Just the same as you sometimes fix a bolt on a door as well as a lock. It was simply an additional precaution.

In writing prescriptions the invariable practice of doctors in sending to chemists, if they want your preparations, is to add "B. & W."?—I should say the far greater practice is simply to use the word "tabloid."

A very large number use "B. & W." when they want your goods?—Occasionally, as an additional safeguard.

Messrs. Allen & Hanburys and Parke, Davis & Co. make these compressed goods?—They make many compressed goods.

What did you mean by adding the term to your advertisements of recent years "Tabloid Products"?—It was a change of phraseology.

Was it not trying to shift the centre of gravity from "tabloid" as descriptive to "tabloid" as a trade-mark?—It was in order to make easy phraseology, I think.

Witness was then asked as to other references to "tabloid," and particularly referred to a passage in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for March 9, 1895, in which Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton was taken to task for having used the word "tabloid." Sir Thomas said he was unaware it was a trade-mark, and he imagined he would indicate the kind of preparation he intended more exactly by the word "tabloid" than by "tablet." Witness said that Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton was a constant prescriber of their products, and he explained to him it was their products he referred to.

### Origin of the Case.

Replying to further questions, witness said the defendants had a fair account with his firm. Somebody on his behalf began purchasing from the defendants in August, 1902.

Was any communication of any kind made to the defendants?—I am not aware of any.

Was the writ issued without any correspondence of any kind?—I believe so. The matter was left in the hands of my solicitors. I instructed that tests should be made in regard to the matter.

Your complaint is that as regards cascara-sagrada tabloids in three instances cascara-sagrada tabloids were ordered from Messrs. Thompson & Capper?—Yes.

Is there a single bottle labelled "tabloids" that you have obtained from any of your traps or tests?—I do not recall any.

Are they all labelled "tablets"?—I am not certain.

Mr. Neville: You may take it from me in no case is "tabloid" on them.

Mr. Walter: Do you think it right that no letter was written before the action?—I do.

That is your usual practice?—If one felt certain that it was being done habitually.

In the course of re-examination by Mr. Neville, witness said he received information of the existence of the substitution of other goods for those of his firm. It was in consequence of that he directed the orders to be given to the defendants. Allen & Hanburys had never sold any product under the name "tabloids," nor had Parke, Davis & Co. The former called their compressed medicines "tabellæ," and he believed the latter used the word "tablets." The tabloids of his firm were not always dispensed with their name on the labels to the public, though they were always so supplied to the chemists.

### Evidence as to Purchase.

Miss Winifred Bevan Davies, examined by Mr. Neville, said she acted as clerk with Messrs. Slater, Heelis, Williamson, Colley & Tulloch, solicitors, Manchester. On their instructions on September 10, 1902, she went to the shop of Messrs. Thompson & Capper, 51 Piccadilly, Manchester. She took with her a prescription that had been given to her. The prescription was for "tabloid potassium chlorate, B. W. & Co." She handed it to a man in the shop, who said he would get it. She called later, and received a bottle and the prescription, which was stamped "Thompson & Capper."

Cross-examined: She had been to both the defendants' shops to try and identify the assistant, but had not succeeded. She was asked if she particularly wanted Burroughs & Wellcome's, and she said, "Yes." That was with regard to the tabloids. She asked for some Burroughs & Wellcome's tabloids, as well as the prescription, and as far as she knew she got them.

Are you certain "B. & W." was on the prescription when you handed it in?—I do not know.

Mr. Walter: I asked that because we have a copy of the prescription in our books.

Re-examined: Slater & Heelis gave her the prescription. (Witness corrected this and said it was a member of the firm named "Porter.")

Mr. Thos. Smith, articled clerk to Slater, Heelis & Co., said that in consequence of instructions he went to the defendants' shop, 51 Piccadilly, on September 12, 1902, for a small bottle of cascara sagrada tabloids, B. W. & Co. He gave the assistant the list, and the assistant took a bottle from a case and handed it to him. He produced the bottle.

Cross-examined: You knew you were going for tabloids. You got a bottle labelled "Compressed tablets"?—I did not know at the time what I got. I never saw the bottle. I had heard before I went that Thompson & Capper were selling tablets as tabloids.

Do you suggest the assistant read the document?—Yes, I do. There was nothing but the list. It was a pure cash transaction.

Mr. F. G. Hooper, also a clerk to Slater, Heelis & Co., acting on instructions, went to defendants' shop in Piccadilly with a list which contained an order for cascara tabloids. He pointed out the words to the man in the shop, and was given a packet containing the bottle produced.

Cross-examined: The transaction was a kind of dumb-show business. The packet given him was wrapped up behind the partition.

Did you carefully put your thumb over "tabloids"?—Yes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Byrne: Not in the sense you mean.

Witness said he put his thumb opposite to it.

Did you cover up "tabloids"?—I could not say. I do not know where I put my thumb on the list—I mean I put it opposite.

Miss Amy Ogden, a machinist, of Old Trafford, said that on September 30 she went to defendants' shop, 30 Deansgate, acting on instructions from Slater, Heelis & Co. She took a list, and said she wanted a bottle of chlorate-of-potash tabloids. The assistant gave her the packet produced.

Cross-examined: The compressed pellets she got were wrapped up when she got them. She asked for chlorate-of-potash tabloids.

Miss Florence Heap, acting on similar instructions, went to defendants' shop at Deansgate, Manchester, with a prescription, which she handed a man over the counter. She was handed the made-up packet she produced.



Cross-examined: She did not know what she was going for.

Mr. J. H. Bradburn, a clerk to Slater, Heelis & Co., went to defendants' shop in Piccadilly, Manchester, with a prescription in October last year. He handed the prescription to an assistant, and received the package produced.

Cross-examined: Nothing took place except that he handed the prescription in.

Mr. Dennis Chapman, another clerk, also took a prescription for "tabloid soda-mint." He was given a parcel, which he opened when he got back to the office.

Cross-examined: Is this your only expedition?—Yes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Francis Speke, another clerk, handed to one of defendants' assistants at 51 Piccadilly a paper ordering "saccharin tabloids," and pointed to those words. He said he was given a packet which he saw, when he got to the office, was marked "Saccharin pellets." It was wrapped up.

Mr. Leonard Heslop Dean, a solicitor, and managing clerk of Slater, Heelis & Co., went with Mr. A. W. Jones to the Deansgate shop and asked for a bottle of potassium-chlorate tabloids. He received a packet, being told they were 6½ a tin.

Cross-examined: You got compressed pellets?—Yes.

Mr. Percy D. Reed, a solicitor, and managing clerk to the same firm of solicitors, said he went with Mr. C. Williams to the defendants' shop at 51 Piccadilly. He asked an assistant for a bottle of chlorate-of-potassium tabloids. The assistant handed over the counter a tin box of chlorate-of-potassium pellets. He produced the box.

What did you say to that?—I said, "These are not tabloids, are they?" and he said, "Yes, they are." We left the shop.

Cross-examined: You saw "pellets" written on it?—Yes.

You were content to take that away with you?—I asked if they were tabloids afterwards, and was told they were. I went and asked for Burroughs & Wellcome's goods by asking for "tabloids."

Mr. Walter: I am much obliged. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hartas Hyam, another clerk, went to defendants' shop in Deansgate, Manchester, for a bottle of saccharin tabloids. The assistant gave him a small packet sealed up, up, which he produced.

Cross-examined: I see these are pellets?—Yes.

That was your only visit?—Yes.

The hearing was then adjourned until Monday.

### Medical Evidence.

Dr. Arthur Pearson Luff, F.R.C.P., was the first witness on Monday. He said he had been in practice as a physician for seventeen years. He knew the compressed Monday's Hearing. drugs sold by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. under the name of tabloids, and did not know the word in connection with the make of any other people except Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

In 1884 was there anything new in the idea of compressing drugs for administering in a convenient shape?—Oh, no; it was employed prior to that time.

If other manufacturers had been selling under the name of tabloid, you would have been likely to come across it?—I think almost for certain I should.

But you never have?—No.

Do Burroughs & Wellcome's advertisements come to the knowledge of the medical profession?—Yes.

In prescriptions the quality of the drugs is an important factor?—Extremely important.

And accuracy of dose?—Yes.

Have Burroughs & Wellcome's compressed medicines a high reputation in the market for quality of drugs and accuracy of composition of the doses?—Yes; in my experience they can always be relied on.

Do you in prescriptions, as occasion requires, specify for their drugs?—No; if I write the word "tabloid," I never put Burroughs & Wellcome underneath, because I expect only Burroughs & Wellcome's products will be specified if I put down "tabloid."

Do you use tabloids in prescriptions you write?—Yes, sometimes.

Intending Burroughs & Wellcome's products?—Yes, and none other.

In your opinion, in the profession is the use of the word "tabloid" or "tabloids" indicative of Burroughs & Wellcome's manufacture?—It is as far as I have talked with them at various times on the matter.

Have you ever heard of the word "tabloid" until it was used by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.?—No.

In case a physician prescribes something which a chemist does not keep and is unable to procure, what is the proper course in a case of that kind?—He would communicate with the physician who prescribed.

Cross-examined: The termination "oid" is very common?—Yes.

And means "of the nature of"?—Yes, "a likeness to."

You are aware, doubtless, that the word "tabloid" has become a word of general use?—Since it was employed by Burroughs & Wellcome, yes, I should say it has. I have only seen it in medical literature when it has referred to their products.

Witness was handed what he called a biconvex body, and having asked whether it was solid, and being assured that it was, said if it were made by Burroughs & Wellcome he should certainly call it a tabloid; if not, it was a lozenge or a tablet or a compressed substance. He did not know what the general public would call it.

Do you use "B. W. & Co." after the word "tabloid"?—No.

Mr. Wm. Henry Sykes, managing law clerk of Slater, Heelis & Co., said in August he went to the defendants' shop in Piccadilly, Manchester, with Mr. Brabazon. He asked for a bottle of Burroughs & Wellcome's cascara-sagrada tabloids. The assistant got a bottle from a showcase. Witness asked, "Are they Burroughs & Wellcome's goods?" and the assistant said, "Yes." Witness said, "Very well." Mr. Brabazon heard what passed. The same day he went to defendants' other shop, and asked for Burroughs & Wellcome's sulphonal tabloids.

Cross-examined: There was no communication made to defendants until five months after?—No.

You asked verbally for Burroughs & Wellcome's cascara tabloids, and you were told that the goods were their own?—I was led to believe that the goods were Burroughs & Wellcome's.

You were not told the goods were theirs?—I was not.

What did you get at the Deansgate shop?—A bottle with "Sulphonal tablets" marked on it.

You went to get tablets?—I went to get Burroughs & Wellcome's goods.

You went to get tablets?—Yes.

You got compressed tablets with Thompson & Capper on them?—I found that out when I got back to the office.

Mr. C. P. Brabazon, an articled clerk, corroborated the evidence given by the last witness.

### The King's Physician on Tabloids.

Sir Francis Henry Laking, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the King and the Prince of Wales, said he had practised as a physician for over forty years.

Do you know the compressed medicines sold by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.?—Yes.

Under what name?—As tabloids.

Do you yourself use tabloids in prescriptions?—Frequently. If I were to order a tabloid, I should expect it to be a drug or a small article manufactured by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., but if I wanted a drug from any other house I should put their name underneath it.

Have you ever known of any preparations not manufactured or supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. being supplied by the name "tabloid" or "tabloids"?—No. They are so extensively advertised by Burroughs & Wellcome that one can see it is a term always used by them. I think "tabloid" is a word manufactured by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for themselves.

As far as your experience goes, tabloid has been confined to the manufacture of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.?—Certainly.

Cross-examined: You associate "tabloid" in your mind solely with Burroughs & Wellcome?—Yes. If I wished for drugs of another manufacturing chemist I should use their initials and put "tablet."

Do you know how the public use the word "tabloid"?—No.



Can you tell us any thing about the general use of the word "tabloid"?—No. I do not think it is a correct word at all. It seems a portion of Latin and a portion of Greek. It seems an hermaphrodite word.

As a term to describe a small material of the description I hand you "tabloid" is useful?—Yes; useful as anything else. Burroughs & Wellcome say it is their own property.

But the public is ignorant, and naturally ignorant, of what they do?—The public ought not to buy drugs at all without a prescription. (Laughter.)

I quite agree. It is like a man who makes his own will?—Yes, it is a mistake. (Laughter.)

### More Medical Evidence.

Dr. Cornelius W. Suckling, of Birmingham, said that "tabloid" meant a compressed drug prepared by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Have you ever heard of any other manufacturer's drugs being described as "tabloids"?—No.

Witness agreed with what had been said by previous witnesses.

Cross-examined: Since 1893 Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have circularised the profession *ad nauseam* and advertised *ad nauseam* their claim to "tabloid"?—I do not think so. I think lately they may have done so.

Do you know generally as to the use of the word "tabloid" by the public?—I find they very often buy these tabloids, and they ask for Burroughs & Wellcome's tabloids.

I quite agree. You put "B. W. & Co." on most of your prescriptions, I suppose?—Very often I do.

Do your patients ever talk about tabloids?—Yes.

They use the word generally?—I do not think they bother much.

By tabloid they mean a thing of *that* shape?—Yes.

And that is all they mean, is it not?—I do not know.

Re-examined: With regard to the thing in front of you, can you say whether it is a tabloid or not by looking at it?—I cannot possibly say.

It may be or may not be, according to your view of what the word means?—Certainly.

Dr. Donald Macalister (Cambridge), Chairman of the British Pharmacopœia Committee, said that the word "tabloid" had always meant in his mind the goods of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. He could not remember its employment in connection with the goods of any other maker. When he used the word he intended Burroughs & Wellcome's goods to be supplied.

Cross-examined: What shape is a tabloid?—The shape of a tabloid is a biconvex disc.

That is what I thought. Is not that what the public generally associate with the term "tabloid"?—I have seen the word referred to in connection with the possibility of reducing food to nothing but tabloids.

You have no difficulty in understanding what was meant by reducing food to a tabloid form?—No. I cannot say whether it is a word common in everyday use.

### "General, Medical and Pharmaceutical."

Dr. John Attfield said he first heard of tabloids in connection with advertisements by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Have you ever known the word "tabloid" applied to drugs manufactured by anyone else?—No.

You think if that had been the case it would have come to your knowledge?—I do, because I have been associated for twenty years with pharmacy and medicine, having been the editor of the British Pharmacopœia for the Medical Council.

All this time what did the word "tabloid" convey to your mind?—A small piece of matter of a medicinal character associated with the name of Burroughs & Wellcome. Tablet had been used in connection with medicinal articles for a vast number of years.

Cross-examined: He had heard his friends use the word tablet in the sense he had used it—generally in reference to saccharin tabloids. If a newspaper spoke of getting knowledge in tabloid form he would understand that a compressed form was meant, Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome having made him familiar with the term.

Re-examined: Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome's tabloid drugs are very highly compressed?—Yes.

Dr. Francis De Haviland Hall, a physician, of Wimpole Street, said "tabloid" in his opinion referred solely to the make of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. He had never found the word applied to the goods of any other maker. He had never heard the word before it was employed by Burroughs Wellcome.

Cross-examined: He had added "B. & W." in writing out his prescriptions.

As the word has become better known that has become necessary?—As their drugs have become better known attempts have been made to imitate them.

You cannot tell us of the general use of the word "tabloid"?—No.

It indicates something to you?—A compressed drug made by Burroughs & Wellcome.

Shape?—Shape is immaterial. It might be square or oblong, or oval or round—any compressed drug made by Burroughs & Wellcome would be to me a tabloid.

To you "tabloid" is quite meaningless except as connected with Burroughs & Wellcome's goods?—Quite meaningless.

Dr. Lawrence Creasy, editor of the *Clinical Journal* and a contributor to the *British Medical Journal*, said the word "tabloid" conveyed to his mind a product manufactured by Burroughs & Wellcome. He had never known it applied to anyone else's manufacture. When he prescribed tabloids he expected chemists to provide Burroughs & Wellcome's goods.

Cross-examined: "Tabloid" meant a product of B. & W., quite apart from shape or anything of that kind.

Mr. George Claridge Druce, pharmaceutical chemist, 118 High Street, Oxford, said he had always associated the word "tabloid" with Burroughs Wellcome & Co. He had never heard of any other maker selling tabloids.

Are tabloids well known in the chemists' trade?—I am afraid I was going to say much too well known.

As the make of B. W. & Co.?—Entirely so.

You think the meaning of the word "tabloid" is well known in the chemists' trade?—Quite well known.

Cross-examined: You get prescriptions in which "tabloids" are found?—Very frequently, unfortunately.

It is not at all good for the chemist's trade?—No.

Are they frequently associated with the term B. & W.?—Very often so.

Your experience is, the medical man, of recent years, puts the manufacturer's name if he wants a particular manufacture?—Yes.

The public ask for tabloids?—Frequently.

Have you ever been asked for tabloids which are not in Burroughs & Wellcome's list?—No, I think that would be impossible.

If a person asks for "tabloid" merely, what do you do?—Always sell what I am asked for—Burroughs & Wellcome's preparations.

Mr. Robert McAdam, general manager of the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, wholesale and retail chemists, gave similar evidence. He said he had seen an order from a medical man in the country for tabloids not of Burroughs Wellcome's make. This was about three weeks ago. The trade understood Burroughs & Wellcome's goods when "tabloids" were ordered.

Cross-examined: He agreed the common practice now was to put "B. W. & Co." He knew "Tabloid" was the registered trade-mark of the plaintiffs from their literature. He never troubled about what "tabloid" meant. The public asked for tabloids.

Mr. Geo. Henry Burroughs, sole director of Messrs. John Thompson (Limited), wholesale druggists, said he had been in business as a chemist for eleven years at 53 Hanover Street, Liverpool. "Tabloid" was a fancy name given to Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome's preparation of a compressed drug. That was common knowledge in the trade. He never heard of the word "tabloid" before it came on the market as Burroughs & Wellcome's word. He had never known other makers sell their goods under the name of "tabloid." His business was wholesale.

### Tabloid Treatment of Much Evidence.

Mr. Henry Peet, J.P. for the City of Liverpool, M.P.S., F.S.A., said he had been in business for twenty-five years, and had been associated with the business of a pharma-



ceutical chemist for thirty-three years. His evidence was to the same effect. When anyone came in for tabloids they supplied Burroughs & Wellcome's.

Cross-examined: "Tabloid" is now a household word. He had occasionally received orders for tabloids not of Burroughs & Wellcome's make, and then he communicated with the physician.

Mr. John Foster, chemist and druggist, Glasgow, gave evidence to the same effect. He remembered Wyeth's compressed tablets of chlorate of potash.

Cross-examined: A tabloid is something like a tablet.

Mr. Harry Wilson, F.I.C., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, managing director of Randall & Son (Limited), Southampton, agreed that the public by "tabloids" meant the compressed drugs of the plaintiffs.

Cross-examined: They never got orders for tabloids except Burroughs Wellcome & Co's.

Mr. Samuel Ralph Atkins, J.P., a former Mayor of Salisbury and a retired pharmaceutical chemist, said that "tabloids" meant preparations of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. That, he believed, was common knowledge to customers ordering tabloids.

Cross-examined: He retired from business seven or eight years ago. His recollection was that customers invariably used the words "Burroughs & Wellcome" as well as "tabloids."

Mr. J. H. Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist and a past Mayor of Harrogate, gave evidence to the same effect.

Sir Patrick Manson, F.R.S., medical adviser to the Colonial Office, &c., said he was partly responsible for having exposed the iniquities of the mosquito. (Laughter.) To his mind "tabloid" meant a special form of drug prepared by Burroughs & Wellcome. He frequently prescribed the plaintiffs' preparations.

Cross-examined: His patients had said they wanted tabloids, or medicine in "tabloid form."

They want it in a convenient form for travelling?—Yes.

Re-examined: You understood them to mean they wanted Burroughs & Wellcome's preparations?—Yes.

Dr. David Elphinstone Seton, of South Kensington, corroborated.

Mr. James Aloysius Walsh, Dublin, licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and pharmaceutical chemist, had always associated the name "tabloid" with Burroughs Wellcome & Co. He had never known it used in any other way except by inadvertence.

Cross-examined: Do you think the public generally draw much distinction between tabloids and tablets?—They do in my experience.

They ask for tabloids?—They do.

More often than they ask for tablets?—When they require Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome's goods. I think the majority of the public know that tabloids mean Burroughs & Wellcome's goods.

Dr. Benjamin Horatio Paul, pharmaceutical chemist, and formerly editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, gave similar evidence.

Mr. Lionel Newbery, of the firm of Francis Newbery & Sons, Charterhouse Square, wholesale druggists' sundrymen, also said that "tabloid" was a drug compressed into a particular shape made by Burroughs & Wellcome. The trade knew that "tabloid" meant the products of Burroughs & Wellcome.

Mr. G. R. Barclay, managing director of Barclay & Sons (Limited), wholesale druggists' sundrymen, corroborated.

Mr. Alfred Chas. Wootton, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and editor for thirty years of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, said he was for ten years in business as a chemist. He had known the name tabloid since it was introduced by Burroughs & Wellcome.

What does it mean in your view?—Compressed drugs made by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Since they first came into the market?—Yes.

Have you always associated the word with Burroughs Wellcome & Co.?—Yes.

Have you associated it exclusively with their make?—Yes.

Have you ever known any other firm dealing with tabloids?—Never.

In the trade generally what is understood by "tabloid"?—So far as I know, every chemist understands the word

"tabloid" to be the special property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Mr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S., &c., and lecturer at Charing Cross Hospital, gave evidence to the same effect.

Mr. William P. Want, pharmaceutical chemist, of Bishopsgate Street Without, and editor of the *British and Colonial Druggist*, gave evidence of the same character.

Mr. Sydney F. Harvey, M.R.C.S., said tabloids always meant Burroughs & Wellcome's preparations to the profession, and, he thought, to all chemists.

Mr. Albert Wynne Waring, chemist and druggist, Bucklersbury, and carrying on a retail business, took the same view.

Mr. Francis Alfred Rogers, pharmaceutical chemist, Oxford Street, W., corroborated.

Sir Anderson Critchett, Surgeon Oculist to the King, &c., said he had used both medical and ophthalmic tabloids. When he prescribed tabloids he meant the dispensers to supply Burroughs & Wellcome's.

Mr. Richard Woodgate, general manager of William Edwards & Sons, wholesale druggists' sundrymen, of Queen Victoria Street, took the same view of the word "tabloid."

Mr. Charles B. Allen, pharmaceutical chemist, High Road, Kilburn, corroborated.

Mr. Ernest Clarke, surgeon, of the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, also gave evidence to the same effect.

Mr. Frederick Samuel Horsey, photographic dealer and optician, said he was a qualified chemist, and always associated tabloids with the make of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. He had never known any firm in the photographic trade dealing in tabloids except Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Customers asking for tabloids were supplied with the goods of the plaintiffs.

### More Medical Magnates.

The first witness on Tuesday,

Sir William Thomson C.B., M.A., M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon to H.M. the King in Ireland, Surgeon in Ordinary to H.M.

the late Queen Victoria in Ireland, and Surgeon in Ordinary to the Lord Lieutenant, Ireland,

Tuesday's Hearing. President Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland,

1896-98, direct representative for Ireland General Medical Council, surgeon to Richmond Hospital, Dublin, chief surgeon Irish Hospital, South Africa, examiner in surgery

Queen's University, and R.C.S. Ireland, &c., said he had associated the word "tabloid" with the goods of Burroughs & Wellcome.

He believed that was the case of other medical men. He had never known the goods of any other firm to be described as tabloids.

When he used the word "tabloid" in prescriptions he expected his patients to get Burroughs & Wellcome's tabloids.

As a general rule he did not put "B. & W.," but he did it in cases where a poisonous drug was prescribed.

Cross-examined: "Tabloid" had no meaning to him except beyond its association with the variously shaped

drugs of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Patients had told him they would like their medicines in tabloid form, and by that he understood they wanted them in a compressed form.

He had taken tabloids as large as a two-shilling piece. (Laughter.) He attached no importance to the form so long as the compressed drugs were supplied by Burroughs & Wellcome.

He had never met the word "tabloid" in *Punch* or general literature. (Laughter.) If he did he would know the meaning conveyed—that was something in a small bulk and in a compressed form.

A "tabloid meal" could be consumed in less than three minutes—very much. (Laughter.)

Sir T. R. Fraser, of Edinburgh, gave similar evidence. "Tabloid" meant a pharmaceutical product manufactured by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. He had recommended the products of Burroughs & Wellcome under the name of tabloids.

Cross-examined: When he prescribed tabloids he expected his patients to get medicine of a particular shape made by the plaintiffs.

Sir James Orichton Browne, F.R.S., &c., said he is now only in consulting practice. The word "tabloid" in the medical profession meant compressed drugs manufactured by Burroughs & Wellcome.

He did not know what was in the mind of the inventor, but he at first thought it came from "tabula," a table, and "oid." If that were so it was



in a compressed form, or it would have been "tabloid." When he prescribed tabloids he meant his patients to get Burroughs & Wellcome's products.

Sir Richard Douglas Powell, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., &c., Physician Extraordinary to H.M. the King, and Physician in Ordinary to H.M. the late Queen Victoria, consulting physician to the Middlesex, Brompton, Ventnor, and St. Marks Hospitals, ex-President Clinical and Medical Societies, and Vice-President Royal Medical Chirurgical Society, &c., of Wimpole Street, said he knew the drugs sold under the name of "tabloid." They were drugs in compressed form manufactured by Burroughs & Wellcome only. He had prescribed the drugs under the name "tabloid."

Cross-examined: He had sometimes added "B. & W." The idea, to his mind, of "tabloid" was that it was something like a little table.

Mr. Levett said they had an infinite number of doctors.

Mr. Justice Byrne said that if the plaintiffs called all the doctors who had heard of their preparations,

### The Evidence would be Exhaustless.

Mr. Leonard Johnson, manager of the drug-department of the Army and Navy Stores, gave similar evidence. He said that Burroughs & Wellcome's goods were catalogued under the name of "tabloids." In the trade "tabloid" meant a compressed drug made by Burroughs & Wellcome only.

Cross-examined: In a large number of instances "B. W." was put after "tabloid." They had had orders for tabloids in prescriptions which were not in Burroughs & Wellcome's list. He knew that drugs in a compressed form were intended, and they had them made by Burroughs & Wellcome. People seldom brought prescriptions for tabloids which were not in their ordinary list. He did not recollect any orders for proprietary medicines not made by the plaintiffs as "tabloids."

Re-examined: Burroughs Wellcome & Co. made "tabloids" for them which were not in their list.

Mr. Justice Byrne pointed out that the list produced described the goods of the plaintiffs as "Tabloid products" and "Tabloid-brand products."

Mr. Neville said the plaintiffs had nineteen more medical witnesses, who would say exactly what the others had said.

Mr. Justice Byrne said so many leading practitioners had been called that he would be bound to take it that "tabloid" to them meant what had been said. He would, however, hear the evidence of smaller medical practitioners—a class which had not been so well represented.

### Pharmaceutical and Medical.

Mr. Albert Blackburn, chemist, Manchester, with twenty-four years' experience, said he agreed with the evidence given by other witnesses to the effect that "tabloid" was a compressed drug or tablet prepared by Burroughs & Wellcome. In his opinion, it was common knowledge in the trade that "tabloids" were the make of the plaintiffs.

Cross-examined: He should say that a tablet was a tablet, but that a tablet was not a tabloid. He would take it that "tabloid products" referred to a class. He had had orders for "tabloids" made of drugs not listed by Burroughs & Wellcome. In such cases he had consulted the prescriber. If Burroughs & Wellcome did not make what was prescribed he would say so, though he might know in his own mind that tablet was intended.

Is the hand of Burroughs & Wellcome so heavy on the trade?—No, not at all; but if a slip is made in a prescription I am not bound to follow it. If "tablets, B. W. & Co.," were ordered he would supply "tabloids"; but if "tabloids, P., D. & Co.," were ordered he would not supply "tablets."

Dr. Allen, of Brighton, a general practitioner, corroborated. When he had any doubt about the respectability of the dispenser he added "B. W. & Co." as an additional precaution.

Cross-examined: "Tabloid" conveyed no meaning to his mind beyond that it was a solid pharmaceutical product of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Dr. Whitehead, of Manchester, consulting surgeon to several hospitals, always associated "tabloids" with Burroughs & Wellcome. Until quite recently he never added "B. W. & Co."

Cross-examined: He had never troubled himself about what tabloid meant.

Supposing I said to you "I want some medicine in tabloid form."—I would not discuss the matter with you. (Laughter.) My idea of a tabloid is something like the shape of the thing I have in my hand.

Witness said he had never heard of "tablets" before. Burroughs & Wellcome made tabloids of the drugs he was in the habit of ordering. He had never come across patients who knew better than he did what was the matter with them and asked for their medicines in tabloid form. (Laughter.)

Dr. Edward Treves, of Brighton, general practitioner, gave similar evidence.

Cross-examined: What is that in front of you?—It looks to be a tabloid. (Laughter.)

Mr. Walter: It is not. (Laughter.)

Do you know any tabloid that is not approximately of that shape?—No.

Mr. Reginald Harrison, F.R.C.S., Lower Berkeley Street, said he practised for twenty years in Liverpool. He agreed with the other witnesses that "tabloid" meant a drug compressed in a convenient form by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Cross-examined: He thought "tabloid" meant a drug compressed in the form of a tablet. If he were asked for "knowledge in tabloid form" it would call up visions of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Byrne asked if the prescriptions sent to the defendants' shop were real prescriptions.

Mr. Neville did not think they were.

Mr. David Frederick Smith, a member of the firm of John Sanger & Co., wholesale druggists' sundriesmen, 2 Winsley Street, Oxford Street, said he had been with the firm for thirty-eight years. He had known drugs sold under the name of tabloids ever since their introduction by Burroughs & Wellcome.

To your mind, what does "tabloid" mean in the drug-market?—Drugs compressed by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Is that the common knowledge in the trade in your opinion?—So far as I am aware.

Witness went on to say that a very large number of orders for tabloids came without any name or initial. Sometimes orders came initialed "B. & W.," and some for "tabs. cascara" or "tabs. antipyrin."

Cross-examined: "Tabs." was an abbreviation of the word "tabloids" as they understood it.

Mr. Thomas H. Cruse, pharmaceutical chemist, Southsea, knew the word "tabloid" in connection with the preparations of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. only. Before that time he had heard of and sold tablets. "Tabloid" in the drug-trade meant compressed drugs or medicinal preparations of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. He had never known the word "tabloid" applied to the manufactures of any other firm. If they got a prescription with "tabloid" prescribed they gave the patient nothing but Burroughs & Wellcome's. Most frequently the prescriptions they got used the word "tabloid" only.

Cross-examined: During the last few years it had become the practice of doctors to put "B. & W." more frequently. They never had an order for tabloids which were not Burroughs & Wellcome's goods. Before he was aware "tabloid" was a trade-mark he always looked upon it as indicating Burroughs & Wellcome's products. There were any amount of tablets, but to his mind tabloid indicated a particular manufacture.

Tabloid and tablet have nothing in common?—They are very much alike, but it does not follow that tablets are tabloids. A tabloid must be a tablet.

A tablet must be a tablet, but a tablet need not be a tabloid?—That is according to my way of thinking. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thomas Tyrer, F.I.C., F.C.S., managing director of the Sterling Chemical-works at Stratford, E., said he had been acquainted with the chemical and drug trade for forty years. In his view "tabloid" was a word used entirely and solely in association with the products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Cross-examined: His firm supplied Burroughs & Wellcome and many others. If he went into a pharmacy and asked for tabloids, he would expect to get Burroughs & Wellcome's preparations.

Mr. William James Carr, manager of the retail photographic department of Messrs. Benetfink, Cheapside, gave



evidence as to "tabloid" in the photographic trade meaning Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s advertised proprietary article.

Cross-examined: The majority of orders came for tabloids, but many for tabloid brand.

Mr. John Morgan Richards, manufacturer of proprietary medicines, 47 Holborn Viaduct, said "tabloid" was associated with the products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. and no other manufacturers.

Cross-examined: He knew that "tabloid" had been Burroughs & Wellcome's trade-mark, and regarded it as their exclusive property.

Mr. Sydney Rogers, chemist and druggist, Southsea, understood "tabloid" as the compressed products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. He had not heard the word applied to the goods of any other makers.

Mr. David Morgan, pharmaceutical chemist, 293 Pentonville Road, King's Cross, gave evidence to the same effect.

Mr. Anthony Smith Buck, chemist, 179 Bedford Street South, Liverpool, also said he had never heard the word "tabloid" applied to the products of any other firm except the plaintiffs.

Cross-examined: "Tabloid," to his mind, had a very defined meaning: it meant a Burroughs & Wellcome's article.

Mr. Thomas Lewis Reeve, chemist, Birmingham, corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

Mr. Jules Fuerst, a member of the firm of Fuerst Brothers, chemical-merchants, 17 Philpot Lane, said that in the wholesale trade "tabloid" only applied to the goods of the plaintiffs. They always supplied Burroughs & Wellcome's goods in answer to orders for developers in tabloid form.

When you get tablet form what do you supply?—Other manufacturers'. "Tabloid" is a well-known trade-mark.

Cross-examined: They only touched the plaintiffs' photographic goods. His firm first introduced photographic developers in tablet form. At that time Burroughs & Wellcome were not in the market.

What is the difference between tablet and tabloid form?—Everyone knows "tabloid" is a trade-mark.

Bar the trade-mark, it is six of one and half a dozen of the other, is it not?—That may be; it might not.

Re-examined: When the word "tabloid" was used it meant that they must supply Burroughs & Wellcome's, and no other.

Mr. John Frederick Harrington, chemist, 45 High Street, Kensington, said the meaning he attached to "tabloid" goods or tabloids was only in connection with the compressed goods of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Cross-examined: Tablets were made by other makers. There was no association between "tablets" and "tabloids." Outside Burroughs & Wellcome's preparations "tabloids" was a meaningless word to him.

Mr. George Davison, managing director of Kodak (Limited), said in his trade "tabloid" meant a form of compressed developer manufactured by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Cross-examined: "Kodak" was an absolutely meaningless word when it was invented. He looked on "tabloid" as an invented word. He thought it was merely a good-sounding word for advertising-purposes.

Mr. Frederick Guy, of the firm of Glaisyer & Kemp, chemists, Brighton, said "tabloid" in the drug-trade conveyed the idea of a compressed product of Burroughs & Wellcome only.

Mr. Thomas W. Davies, a qualified chemist with the plaintiff firm, said he wrote the prescription taken by Miss Winifred Davies to the defendants' shop. The letters "B. W. & Co." were written at the same time as the rest.

Mr. John Jackson, senior partner of the firm of Harrison, Parkinson & Co., manufacturing chemists at Sun Bridge Road, Bradford, held the same view as to the meaning of the word "tabloid" as previous witnesses.

### "Tabloid" in Literature.

Mr. C. J. S. Thompson, in the employ of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., produced a list of dictionaries and medical works in which the word "tabloid" did and did not appear. He said the first dictionary in which he found it was the "Century," published in 1893 to 1901. There was no reference to "tabloids" in the last edition of the British Pharmacopœia in 1898.

Mr. Justice Byrne: There is something in my list which is not in the one handed to Mr. Walter. It is nearly the oldest of all—Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy," 1888. That clearly refers to it as being tablets made on an enormous scale by John Wyeth & Brother, of Philadelphia, and Burroughs Wellcome & Co., of London. In 1894 it is altered again. "Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, are the principal manufacturers of compressed drugs in Europe. Their products are sold under the trade-mark brand of 'tabloid,' an arbitrary coined word." The original obviously refers to their particular productions.

Mr. Walter said there was a lot there that was clearly put in by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Mr. Neville: But it shows what is in the books.

### Mr. Levett, K.C., now Proceeded to Sum Up

the evidence for the plaintiffs. He first called attention to the evidence which had been given, and said the case divided itself into two branches. The first was that of passing off with letters like "B. W. & Co.," or by a distinct statement that the goods supplied were those of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The first branch was passing off with knowledge. On that they were at issue. The defendants said they did not do it. The second branch of that subdivision (which was now practically admitted) was that the defendants when asked for tabloids supplied goods which were not of plaintiffs' manufacture.

Mr. Walter: I have offered an undertaking with respect to the first, and do not claim the right to do it.

Mr. Levett said that on the point of trade-mark the registration had been proved, and the admission they had was that goods had been supplied in answer to orders for "tabloids," which was a trade-mark, which were not the goods of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The three cases of Sykes, Davies, and T. Smith fell within the category of wilful passing off. The other cases fell within the category of what the defendants claimed the right to do. They claimed that if anyone came to their shop and wanted a bottle of cascara tabloids, they could sell anything they liked as long as they were cascara and compressed drugs. Paragraph 5 of the defence said:

Save as to the sales referred to with H. Sykes, W. B. Davies and T. Smith, the defendants have no knowledge of the sales referred to in such paragraph. But, as they claim the right to sell medical preparations in tabloid form under their ordinary description of "tabloids," they are prepared for the purposes of this action to admit the sales referred to other than the sales to Sykes, Davies, and Smith. The defendants did not supply to Sykes, Davies, or Smith any goods not of the manufacture of the plaintiffs as and for the goods of the plaintiffs. As to Sykes and Davies, both purchasers were in terms informed by defendants' salesmen that the goods supplied to them were not the goods of the plaintiff, but the goods of the defendants. As to the defendant Smith, the order was not in writing, but given verbally, and no mention was made by Smith that the goods of the plaintiffs were required, nor was any written order given for such goods. The defendants admit that the word "tabloid" coupled with the letters "B. & W." or the name "Burroughs & Wellcome" means goods of the plaintiffs. They have not supplied any goods other than the goods of the plaintiffs under orders in which the word "tabloid" is coupled with such letters or name. And they are and always have been ready to give any undertaking not to sell under orders so given any goods other than those of the plaintiffs.

At the present moment the plaintiffs' trade-mark is on the register, and it was admitted the defendants had been selling goods and claiming the right to sell them in answer to orders for "tabloids," which was the plaintiffs' trade-mark. That was a clear infringement of the plaintiffs' right, and unless the motion to remove the plaintiffs' mark from the register succeeded, the action was undefended. He submitted that the evidence proved that "tabloid" was not known before 1884; that it came into knowledge in association with the plaintiffs' goods; that it had never been employed in association with the goods of anyone else; and that so far as the trade was concerned it had a trade significance meaning Burroughs & Wellcome's goods. Under these circumstances he submitted that the plaintiffs were entitled to the relief claimed.



### The Defendants' Case.

Mr. A. J. Walter, in opening the case for the defence on Wednesday morning, said that the case presented various aspects. First of all the plaintiffs alleged that they were in possession of certain trade-marks, and in respect of those they sued the defendants for infringement. The plaintiffs also said they had acquired the trade reputation—that was to say that the word "tabloid" meant their goods, and nothing else—and that the defendants had passed off their goods in that way. Then there was the motion on the part of the defendants to rectify the register by the removal of the word "tabloid." First of all one had, in order to see the grounds upon which rectification arose, to see under which Act these marks were registered. As far as he could make out, the plaintiffs admitted they came under the Act of 1883, with an *ad misericordiam* appeal to the Act of 1888. Section 64 of the Act of 1883 provided that a trade-mark must consist of, or at least contain one of the following particulars which applied to this case: "A distinctive device, mark, brand, heading, label, ticket, or fancy word, or words not in common use." That was the section under which this word was registered and must be judged. It had been suggested that a word which had no existence before was necessarily a fancy word within the meaning of the Act. The authorities were absolutely opposed to any such contention. The learned counsel proceeded to cite a number of authorities in support of his contention that the word "tabloid" could not be a word which was either fanciful in its application to the article to which it was applied, or which was obviously or notoriously inappropriate, and which was not descriptive, or which did not suggest description. That, he said, was the test laid down by the cases, and the word "tabloid" reeked with description, and was registered because it did. When one came to consider the history of the plaintiff firm, one found that they had previously endeavoured to do the act which so many cases said trades should not do—map out certain sections of language properly applicable to the descriptions of articles and monopolise them for their own use. "Tabloid" was so descriptive that it had been recognised in no fewer than seven or eight dictionaries, and had been used. If the dictionary had put it in at the moment of its birth, had it any other meaning than that it had as described in the dictionary—"table" plus "oid"? It was no good the plaintiffs saying "we taught the public what 'tabloid' meant." The true test was what any ordinary person, having seen the word "tabloid," would think it meant. Could such a person doubt that it had some relation to the nature of a table or tablet? Then they had to consider the word "tabloid" in relation to the goods in respect of which it was registered. "Tabloid" was pregnant with meaning, and that was what the plaintiffs took it for. They had attempted to monopolise for themselves for the same object the word "tablet." They had registered a trade-mark, and had threatened to restrain people from using the word "tablet," and finding that "tablet" was too strong for them they tried "tabloid."

Mr. Justice Byrne: Supposing they took the name "Welloid," part of their own name.

Mr. Walter: I should have no hesitation in saying it was a fancy word.

Mr. Justice Byrne: I should have heard you argue it meant something to make people well.

Mr. Walter said he did not think so, and went on to argue there was practically no difference between "tabletoid" and "tabloid," because the word "oid" had become in its use in the English language not an additive suffix, but a substitutive suffix, as was instanced by "fungus" not becoming "fungusoid," or "rhombus" not becoming "rhombusoid," but "fungoid" and "rhomboid." To his mind "tabloid" meant merely of the shape of a tablet. The learned counsel then called attention to a number of words which had been disallowed as trade-marks, and asked his Lordship to say that on the authority of these cases "tabloid" trespassed against the Act and could not be registered. The word, he contended, was compounded of words previously known, with known suffixes, having a definite meaning, for it only meant "in the nature of" or "of the shape of." There was no other meaning attrib-

table to "oid," and therefore "tabloid" was a word incapable of registration.

That, said the learned counsel, was the case for rectification of the plaintiffs' trade-mark.

Dealing with the case made against the defendants, he said, as regarded trade-mark, there was no evidence of the infringement of trade-mark apart from the question of passing off. Neither on the label on the goods themselves, by description in writing, or in any other way, had the defendants used the word "tabloid." There was no evidence of infringement of trade-mark at all.

Coming to the next part of the case, namely, the passing off, the learned counsel said the plaintiffs' case was that not the public, but the medical profession, wholesale chemists and retail chemists, knew that the mark "tabloid" meant the goods of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. All their evidence went to that. The *ratio decidendi* on every decided case was protection of the great public, so that the ultimate purchaser who expected to receive the goods of a particular person should not receive goods of another person. The plaintiffs, he submitted, had failed to come up to the standard which was required to make out a case of this description. The plaintiffs introduced "tabloids" to the world by using it purely descriptively, and went on for years telling the public what a "tabloid" was, how convenient it was for putting in the pocket, and how easy it was to administer doses in tabloids; and they said that tabloids were compressed drugs, and they sold tablets and "tabloids" at the same time. Then a change came over the scene. "Tabloid" was in inverted commas, first of all with "Trade-mark" on either side of it. Then it became "Tabloid Products," and "Trade-mark," and letters fulminating thunder at all and sundry. The basis of the case the plaintiffs sought to make out was that the word "tabloid" did not mean a compressed drug, but that it meant the goods of Burroughs & Wellcome. He said it meant nothing of the kind; that it meant to all the public an article and not the goods of Burroughs & Wellcome. When he came to his evidence he should produce over 400 written orders from the public, not one of which was for the goods of Burroughs & Wellcome. He would produce prescription after prescription from doctors ordering tabloids, not one of which were the goods of Burroughs & Wellcome, and he should produce from nearly all his chemists large bundles of orders for tabloids. If any of those druggists who had been called before his lordship had looked through their orders they would have been able to find the same number. He should establish that the word "tabloid" meant nothing to the public except the particular shape of the goods, and nothing else. He should call doctors who would say that they used the word "tabloid" in that sense always, and never intended the goods of Burroughs & Wellcome unless they put "B. & W." The fact that people had not cared to face the wear and tear and expense of a lawsuit was no conclusive evidence of a monopoly of the right. Knowing the size and importance of Burroughs & Wellcome, and knowing that they had an established trade-mark, and that it meant the array of heads of the profession seen in that court, and hoping somebody else would have to pay, they naturally did not care about the expense of attacking such a firm.

### Dealing with the Case of Passing off,

the learned counsel said that no claim had ever been made in this case for the use of the word "tabloid" in connection with the letters "B. and W." or "Burroughs Wellcome & Co." The case had not been fought on that point at all. The defendants admitted that the word "tabloid" coupled with the letters "B. W. & Co.," or the name Burroughs Wellcome & Co. meant goods of the plaintiffs and no others. The first case the plaintiffs alleged of passing off was a verbal order on August 13, 1902. They alleged that they verbally ordered "Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s cascara sagrada tabloids." They admitted they were told that the goods were in defendants' bottle. It was so long ago that the defendants were unable to give the Court any information—nobody remembered the transaction—no notice was given defendants at the time. They could prove, however, that they had previously sold and were then selling the goods of Burroughs & Wellcome, and among them

(Continued on page 902)



## Observations and Reflections.

BY XRAYSER.

### The Official View of the Examination-results

is almost invariably one of complacent horror, if the adjective can be allowed in such association. "The examinations are conducted with every consideration to the examinee," said the President at Tunbridge Wells. The Vice-President assured the Western Chemists' Association that it is in practical subjects that the 72 per cent. of failures are deficient. These gentlemen, and those for whom they speak, honestly believe, I think, that the quality of the candidates is really deteriorating in the ratio shown by the percentage figures. Mr. Peck expresses, with no doubt fair accuracy, the general opinion of the Boards of Examiners. Their tendency is naturally progressive. They demand better preliminary training, present conditions more rigidly enforced, and stiffer ones in the near future. This is only saying that they want to do their work as perfectly as possible, but it is the tendency which ensures

### A Constantly Rising Standard.

But this, too, is inevitable. The *C. & D.* very properly reminds us that when the Legislature adopted the lower examination of the Pharmaceutical Society as the qualifying one, they said, in almost so many words, they did not intend to insist on all chemists and druggists becoming "pharmacists." If anything approaching such an examination as now prevails had been suggested in 1868, Mr. Lowe, the keenest critic of the Pharmacy Bill, would probably have adopted the comment which Fouquier Tinville is said to have made, but did not, "The Republic has no need of savants"—for its drug-shops, Mr. Lowe would have added as a qualification. But the *C. & D.* would certainly not insist that the standard of 1868 should never have been extended. The progress of general knowledge rendered development inevitable. The question is whether we have gone too far or not far enough in that direction. I agree with the President of the Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association that this matter needs investigation. There is a Government visitor, it is true, who always finds everything as it should be. This, at all events, is not the case; nothing is as perfect as the official reports make out these examinations to be. It will be good for pharmacy if Mr. Pearmund's attitude of criticism, if not of scepticism, spreads somewhat.

### The Recreations of Students—

hobbies, as we philistines term them—are happily so proportionately distributed in each generation that every subject of investigation gets automatically its share of attention. On sufficient statistics it might safely be predicted that of the babies born next year so many will become philologists, so many physiologists, so many zoologists, and so on right round the circle of knowledge. Minds find their way to their special subjects by a sort of instinct; curricula and examinations do not help them at all. The late Mr. Isaac Cooke Thompson, of Liverpool, a pharmacist by profession, was a born naturalist. Zoology attracted him. From the wide realm of zoology he chose the crustacea as his particular favourites, and among the many divisions of the crustacea he specialised on the copepods. He hunted for these, first in the Irish Sea, and afterwards in the Bay of Bengal and in a dozen other remote oceans. According to *Nature*, he had read the proofs of a work on the copepods of Ceylon just before he was struck with his fatal illness. This treatise had been prepared by him and a like-minded friend, and records more than 280 specimens, of which seventy-

six are new to science. I suppose all pharmacists, the young ones at all events, know what copepods are. I confess I did not without reference. I find they are minute lobsters with peculiarly shaped feet adapted for swimming—copepoda means oar-footed.

### An Unqualified Chemist

certified only by Somerset House, but guaranteed by himself to be a public benefactor, is in the eyes of many members of Parliament too sacred a being to be even challenged. His defenders are indignant at the idea of even discussing him in the House of Commons. Nominally, it is true, Parliament and the law have declared their objections to the practice of pharmacy by persons whose competence has not been tested, but both look on offenders with toleration if not with benignance. But see the difference when a blackhearted villain dares to defy the corresponding law made and provided against

### Unqualified Solicitors.

Josiah Jones comes within that category. He had been carrying on business as a solicitor in Manchester, in the name of Streetly, a solicitor of Coventry; but Streetly, it appears, had only lent his name, and the business was really Josiah Jones's. Streetly was struck off the rolls, and Jones's committal was ordered. He evaded arrest for six months, but the myrmidons of the law caught him at last, and locked him up. He had languished in prison for a month, and on the 16th of this month counsel appeared before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Kennedy, and Mr. Justice Darling, and humbly suggested that Josiah had been sufficiently punished. He was fifty-one years of age, and had a wife dependent on him. Might he not go free? The reply to this appeal was incomprehensible, almost incredible. "What the Court has to consider," said the Lord Chief Justice, "is the harm done by such a man as Jones who has been carrying on this business for years." It had been no mere mistake; he had done it deliberately. The decision of these Judges was that the poor man must remain in gaol for six months, and that then "a new application might be made." So far as appears the harm done was only to the profession, though no doubt Jones misled the public. To those of us who are not solicitors the vengeance of the law in this case seems little short of savage, and it is difficult to understand in what respect Jones's offence was more heinous than that of an unqualified person who trades as a chemist and druggist.

### Stealing Patents

has been a trade trouble ever since patent medicines became popular, and will continue to be such so long as they are popular and so long as there is an available market for such stolen goods. Probably the trouble is more serious than most of us know. I do not see how the wholesale houses can, without an almost impossible system, save themselves from being occasionally robbed of such currency as Beecham's pills. They cannot search their employes every night, and they cannot take stock every morning. Their risk depends on the connivance of the retailer with their thieves; their best chance of discovering leakage of this kind depends on the assistance of the honest section of the trade. Probably quite 99 per cent. of us are beyond the risk of temptation to buy stolen goods, however plausibly they may be offered to us. But it may easily happen that one of us now and then may hear of an offer which may be in a small degree suspicious. Who is there with whom we can communicate in confidence? It would seem that it would be wise of the wholesale dealers to appoint someone to whom any possible information might be conveyed, and who would investigate it before calling in the police.



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## Editorial Comments.

### Medicines with Body-names.

WHEN we published the Board of Inland Revenue's letter conveying the information to the trade that the Board do not now hold that the mention merely of an organ or part of the human body of itself renders a preparation liable to medicine stamp-duty, we cautioned our readers (see *C. & D.*, October 31, page 735) that the terms of the Board's letter did



not cover the use of adjectival forms. This matter is now cleared up, as the following correspondence sufficiently shows:

October 31, 1903.

The Secretary,  
Stamps Department,  
Board of Inland Revenue,  
Somerset House, W.C.

DEAR SIR,—Further in reference to your letter of October 28 marked "25994/S.03," may I ask the favour of an expression of your opinion regarding adjectival forms of the names of organs or parts of the human body? Several of these are mentioned in an article in our issue of October 31, page 735, and there are many others. For example, "Dental Jelly," used synonymously with "Tooth Jelly." I am advising correspondents not to use the adjectival forms for the present. If the Board did not consider and dispose of this point before the letter of October 28 was drafted, may I suggest that such a modification of the terms as the following might meet the case:

*The Board do not consider that the mention merely of an organ or part of the human body of itself, or the use of adjectival or Latin forms of the names thereof (which do not in themselves or in conjunction with the descriptions to which they are attached imply remedial properties), renders the preparation liable to medicine stamp duty.*

I may illustrate the application of a general ruling such as this by the words Bronchial, Pectoral, and Pulmonic, which are related to the same organ of the body.

"Bronchial," in medical language, is as much used in respect to the tubes of the bronchi as to disordered conditions thereof. It is, in short, common to both.

"Pectoral" is an accepted term for a medicine which relieves disorders of the chest.

"Pulmonic" is a Latin adjectival form for the lungs, strictly speaking, and does not necessarily refer to a disordered condition of these organs, but its use in association with the name of a medicine may be taken to imply a remedy for pulmonitis, which is a barbarous term for pneumonia.

It would, I think, be an advantage to all persons concerned with the Medicine-stamp Acts if some standard dictionary, such as the Century Dictionary or Cassell's Dictionary, were taken for guidance in respect to words coming under the ruling. It would save a great deal of trouble, and I daresay would materially decrease the labours of your Department in respect to the organs or parts of the body, not to mention many other points in the administration of the statutes.

I am,  
Yours faithfully,  
THE EDITOR.

To that we have this week received the following reply:

27372 S. Inland Revenue,  
1903. Somerset House,  
London, W.C.,  
23rd November, 1903.

SIR,—The Board of Inland Revenue, having had your letter of the 31st ultimo under consideration, I am directed to state that the decision conveyed to you in their letter of the 28th ultimo may be regarded as applying to adjectival as well as substantival forms of names of organs of the body in the title of a medicine, and they agree, therefore, to the modification which you suggest should be made in the terms of that letter.

I am, however, to state that this ruling must not be taken as applying to medicines, the descriptions of which contain not only a reference to an organ of the body, but also include a reference to the manner in which the medicine acts upon the organ. The Board would regard such titles as blood-purifier, nerve-tonic, liver-invigorator, aperient liver-mixture, &c., as involving liability to duty.

I am, at the same time, to point out that the word "teething" cannot be regarded as merely an adjectival form of the substantive "teeth," and the title "teething-powders" would, in the Board's opinion, constitute a dutiable description.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, I am

to add that the Board do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by adopting some standard dictionary as an absolute criterion of the liability to duty of words used in describing medicines.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
E. E. STOODLEY.

The Editor,  
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

In accordance with this decision, the paragraph printed in italics in our letter of October 31 now stands for the Board's letter of October 28. In this connection we call attention to page 859 of our last issue, where there is a list of titles, which, according to the Board of Inland Revenue, do not of themselves incur liability. The author of the paper said so, and we printed the list in good faith, presuming that the author had compiled it from marked labels. It is now apparent, from the letter addressed to us by Mr. Stoodley, that the following titles given last week as non-dutiable are dutiable:

Blood-purifier	Lung-tonic
Blood-purifying pills	Nervine tonic
Cardiac tonic	Pectoral lung tonic
Cathartic and liver pills	Purifying blood-pills
Liver and blood purifying pills	Purifying head and stomach pills
Liver-cleanser	Skin and blood purifier
Liver-invigorator	Tonic throat-mixture
Lung and bronchial tonic	Uterine tonic

Besides these body-names, there are certain descriptive titles in the list which refer to the manner in which the medicines act upon the organs. These also must be regarded as of the dutiable class. The Board have not, we understand, authorised any lists of dutiable and non-dutiable titles.

## Formulae Numbers Needed.

THE dream of bliss which registered chemists have fallen into during the past six weeks on the subject of publishing their formulas and not putting on their labels any indication of which ones they refer to, is disturbed this week by the Board of Inland Revenue. It will be remembered that in our issue of October 17 we published a letter from the Board, in the course of which they referred "to the frequency of cases in which several different formulae for a medicine appear in a recognised book of reference under the same name, and, on a further consideration of the questions involved, they decided that they will not insist in cases of this kind on a disclosure of the precise formula of the medicine in question." We confess that we were astonished by the communication, but on the principle that it is not for us to object to the Board relaxing the tightness of the leash that they hold chemists by, we endeavoured with some success to find in the Acts grounds for their magnanimity. But the Board have thought better of the matter, as the following letter shows:

R. 27142—1903. Stamps.  
Inland Revenue,  
Somerset House,  
London, W.C.,  
25th November, 1903.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to refer you to their letter of the 13th ultimo, and to state that the decision thereby conveyed to you was not intended to apply to medicines such as cough-mixture. That decision related to medicines that were described by reference to the ingredients, such as "Quinine-and-iron Tonic," and which are described on the label by reference to the ailment or ailments they are intended to relieve. Such labels must contain a specific reference to the particular formula in accordance with which they are prepared if it is desired to claim the benefit of the exemption.

I am also to state that the Board do not consider that a reference to a formula by means of the initials of the book



from which it is derived would, as a general rule, be sufficient to bring the medicine within the category of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies. The reference should be in a form which is intelligible to persons outside the circle of professional experts.

The Board would, however, regard the letters "B.P." as sufficiently indicating that the medicine is prepared in accordance with a formula in the British Pharmacopœia, inasmuch as, in their opinion, the meaning of those letters is generally understood.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. E. STOODLEY,

Secretary.

The Editor,

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Where are we now? it may be asked, and "where we were before" is the natural reply, but it is not exactly so. Consequent upon the letter of October 13 hundreds of retail chemists, many manufacturers and wholesalers, and chemists' label-printers have produced new labels in accordance with the terms of that letter. As for ourselves, acting on the first decision, we had a system of registration whereby we hoped to be able to furnish every contributor of formulas with the numbers which we had given them. It was waste of labour to continue the system after October 13. The work to a certain extent will all have to be begun again; but we may mention for the comfort of those who sent formulas in time for the DIARY that they will have no difficulty in recognising their own formulas. We advise them to begin whenever they get the DIARIES. The new decision does not complicate matters so far as "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is concerned; but we ask those who have sent in formulas recently (we are still getting them) to have a little patience. This, in fact, must be the keynote all round. It would be an immense advantage to the trade and the Revenue authorities if they would try to forget for a time that there is anything new about medicine-stamp law. There is a good opportunity on the part of the authorities to further this attitude by acquiescing in the petition now before them to give a further extension of time for the enforcement of the ailment-name ruling, and if they do that we suggest that the trade should refrain from raising any new points respecting the probable application of the new ruling. It must not be forgotten that the decision in the two High Court cases this year entirely revolutionises the administration of the Acts. We have reason to believe that the Somerset House officials have been working to reduce the new conditions to simplicity, but they are met at almost every turn with some interest which puts forward consideration. There have been changes in the Department recently, and Mr. Atterbury, the new Assistant-Secretary, who is succeeding Mr. Bartlett, has not yet come to London. Mr. Atterbury has made a special study of medicine-stamp law, and the trade has the assurance that a specialist is to take charge of the Department. We therefore counsel confidence. We do not forget that these repeated changes are hard upon those who have loyally conformed to each as it has been issued, and we trust the Board of Inland Revenue will recognise this fact by extending the time a little longer.

## Orangia Pharmacy Law.

A PHARMACY law on the most advanced lines has been promulgated by the authorities of the Orange River Colony. A draft ordinance "to provide for the licensing and registration of medical practitioners, apothecaries, dentists, chemists and druggists, midwives, and nurses" was gazetted on October 30, which provides for the establishment of a

Medical and Pharmacy Council to meet periodically at Bloemfontein and carry out the provisions to be enacted. The Council is to consist of five medical practitioners, one dentist, and two chemists and druggists. The dentist and the chemists and two of the doctors are to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, and three practitioners are to be elected by their colleagues in the Colony. The members are to be appointed or elected for five years, but the Lieutenant-Governor has power to remove any member should it become necessary. The dentist and the chemists are entitled to be present at all meetings of the Council, but may only take part in the discussion or vote provided the majority of the Council is agreed that the question under discussion is one affecting their respective interests, which is too bureaucratic a way of doing it for an English colony, in our opinion. Persons previously registered in the Colony as chemists, &c., are to be allowed to practise under the ordinance, provided they make a satisfactory declaration and are put on the register. The certificate or diploma of competency of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, "or from any college, society, or board in any colony, state, or dependency of the British Empire," will be accepted as qualification for chemist and druggist, provided the curriculum or standard of proficiency of examination required be not lower than those to be prescribed. Candidates for examination must be twenty-one, and must have been either apprenticed to a chemist or have been practically engaged in the compounding and dispensing of medicines and medical prescriptions under a chemist and druggist or medical practitioner in the Colony. Fraudulent registration is punishable with twelve months' hard labour. A noteworthy section is as follows:

Any person, who shall falsely pretend to be or take or use the name or title of chemist and druggist, pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist, pharmacist, dispensing chemist, dispensing druggist, or other words of similar import or any name, title, addition, description, or sign implying or calculated to lead people to infer that he is registered under this Ordinance or that he is duly qualified to practise as a chemist and druggist, and any person who shall practise as a chemist and druggist without such certificate of registration as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds for any and every such offence, and in default of payment thereof to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months unless such fine be sooner paid. No person who is charged with a contravention of this section for practising as a chemist and druggist shall be acquitted by reason of the fact that he is in the employ of or is agent for a person duly registered as aforesaid unless he is under the actual personal supervision and control of some duly registered chemist and druggist.

This is a more stringent state of affairs than exists in this country, and it is interesting to note that the experience of the Mother Country is not wasted on her children, as the following provision shows:

On and after the day of the taking effect of this Ordinance it shall not be lawful for any firm, co-partnership, corporation, joint-stock company, or other plurality of persons to retail, dispense, or compound poisons or medical prescriptions unless the business of such firm, co-partnership, or company shall be managed by one or more director or directors who or all of whom shall be registered within the meaning of this Ordinance; and no firm, co-partnership, or company as aforesaid shall permit any poison to be retailed or any medical prescription to be retailed, dispensed, or compounded otherwise than by or under the supervision of a registered person; and any firm, corporation, or other company offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which the offence is continued.

This is practically Clause 7 of the Pharmacy Bill, and it is sure to interest Parliament to know that one of our youngest Colonies leads the way in pharmaceutical reform.

Any medical practitioner may compound and dispense medicines required in the treatment of his patients, "but shall not be allowed to keep open shop as a chemist and



druggist." Medicines are to be prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia unless otherwise prescribed, and every shop shall be conducted under the actual and personal supervision of some registered chemist and druggist. The executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased chemist may continue the business for three months after the death, provided it is carried on by a registered chemist and druggist. No person may hold an appointment as a physician, surgeon, dentist, or dispenser or compounder of medicines in any hospital, lunatic asylum, convict station, "or other public establishment or institution," unless he be registered as a medical practitioner, dentist, or chemist and druggist, as the case may be. Poisons are defined, the schedules being the same as those of the British Act, but *medical practitioners* as well as chemists are required to label all vessels, boxes, bottles, wrappers, &c., in their possession containing poison with the word "poison," and if these poisons are not kept with due care or are "of bad quality" the doctor or chemist is liable to a fine of 20*l.* and the danger of withdrawal or cancellation of his licence. Poisons may only be sold by a registered chemist and druggist or his indentured apprentice or *bonâ-fide* paid assistant, but certificates (costing 1*l.* annually) will be granted to any general dealer who satisfies the Resident Magistrate that he is a fit and proper person to sell arsenic or any of its compounds of not less than 1-lb. weight, and strychnine or any compounds thereof in unbroken vials, properly corked and sealed, and labelled. No certificate will be granted unless with the consent of the Council. The general dealer aforesaid must satisfy himself, before disposing of any of the poisons named, that the purchaser requires it for the destruction of wild animals or vermin, or for the treatment of scab or other diseases of animals, and he must keep a record of each transaction, his poisons-book being open to the inspection of the Resident Magistrate or his deputy. Any private person who keeps poisons carelessly is likewise liable to a 10*l.* fine or a month's imprisonment. The restrictions of the chemist and druggist and his apprentice and assistant in the sale of poisons are also clearly set out. These are more stringent than in Great Britain, and one section enacts that "no poison shall be sold to any person under fifteen years of age unless upon the prescription of a medical practitioner." Every chemist is responsible for every act or default of his servant, and the Registrar of the Council has power to inspect the poisons-book. A purchaser of poison who gives false information to the seller is liable to a fine of 50*l.* These provisions do not apply to the sale of any poison in the form of homœopathic medicine unless in the mother tincture or of a greater strength than the third decimal potency, medicines dispensed by veterinary surgeons, fly-poison papers when duly marked as such, and "any poison supplied by the chairman or secretary of any poisoning club to any member of the club for the purpose of destroying wild animals or vermin." In each of these cases, however, particulars of the sales are entered in a book by the seller, and the container is labelled in accordance with the requirements already set forth.

## Births.

PRIOR.—On November 18, at 19 High Street, Stamford, the wife of James S. Prior, pharmaceutical chemist, of a daughter.

RICHMOND.—On October 25, at Calcutta, the wife of D. S. Richmond, chemist (assistant to Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., chemists, Calcutta), of a daughter.

## Marriages.

BURNHAM—NEWTON.—At the Brompton Parish Church on November 18, by the Rev. W. A. Gough, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, Mr. H. Burnham, B.Sc., M.A. (late H.M. Assistant-Inspector of Mines for the Transvaal), to Constance, third daughter of Mr. T. C. Newton (of Newton, Chambers & Co.), Thorncliffe.

GIBB—SKINNER.—On October 24, at St. Andrew's Church Calcutta, by the Rev. T. Scott, Andrew Gibb, of Messrs. Bathgate & Co., chemists, Calcutta, to Jennie Morrison, eldest daughter of the late Robert Skinner, of Glasgow.

MATHEW—SAUNDERS.—At St. James, Sea Point, Cape Colony, on October 29, by the very Reverend the Dean of Cape Town, assisted by the Rev. Deacon, G. Porter Mathew, M.D., Port Elizabeth (son of Mr. J. A. Mathew, of Heynes, Mathew & Co., Cape Town), to A. M. Saunders.

PRATT—WILLS.—On November 11, at the Presbyterian Church, Cape Town, Arthur Pratt, of Johannesburg, to Georgina, eldest daughter of Mr. G. S. V. Wills, of South Croydon, and Principal of the Westminster College of Chemistry, London.

SMITH—DRYSDALE.—At the Maitland Hotel, Edinburgh, on November 18, by the Rev. W. H. Gray, M.A., B.D., parish minister, Aberdour, Thomas Mathie Smith, chemist and druggist, Selkirk, to Janet, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Drysdale, Aberdour, Fife.

## Deaths.

CRAGG.—At Hightown, Liversedge, on November 21, Mr. John Cragg, manufacturing-chemist, aged eighty-one.

DOCKER.—At Greenock, on November 16, Mr. James Docker, chemist and druggist, aged forty-one.

HADFIELD.—On November 15, Mr. Thomas Hadfield, head of the firm of Thos. Hadfield (Limited), chemical-manufacturers, of Weston, near Runcorn, aged sixty-four.

HOPPER.—At Jarrow-on-Tyne, on October 15, Mr. Richard Hopper, chemist and druggist, formerly of Bishopwearmouth.

LLEWELLYN.—At Merthyr Tydvil, on November 15, Mr. Richard Llewellyn, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Llewellyn's death occurred very suddenly. He was a native of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, and was for about thirty years assistant to the late Mr. Walter Smyth, J.P., and upon Mr. Smyth's decease he took over the business. He was of a retiring and gentlemanly disposition. He won great favour as one who understood the ailments of children, towards whom he exercised great kindness. For a long time the deceased had been in indifferent health, but up to a few days before his death he got about as usual, in the morning doing a little gardening, his favourite occupation outside his profession. In the evening he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and Dr. Biddle was called in, but deceased did not recover consciousness, and died two days later. In January last he formed a local Association among the chemists of the district, which was called the Merthyr, Dowlais, and District Chemists' Association.

NEGUS.—At 13 Agnes Road, Northampton, Mr. Samuel Negus, pharmaceutical chemist, aged ninety-eight. Mr. Negus was the oldest inhabitant of the town, having carried on business as a chemist for fifty-five years. He was a life member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and it has been erroneously stated in the daily Press that he was a founder, but he did not become a member until 1852. He retired from business about twenty years ago in favour of his nephew, the late Mr. Samuel T. Negus, who was succeeded by his son, the late Mr. John Negus. On the latter's death the business passed into the hands of Mr. Irvin Negus, second son of Mr. S. T. Negus, who is now living in retirement at Eastbourne. During the time in which he was in business Mr. Negus was most diligent, and he more than once declared that he took only one holiday during that period. When he relinquished business, however, he paid two visits to the United States, and spent three years there.



## Winter Session.

### Northampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Black Boy Hotel, Wood Hill, Northampton, on Friday, November 20. The President (Mr. W. D. Mayger) was in the chair.

Mr. DENNIS read a short but informative paper upon the

#### CHANGES IN THE PATENT-MEDICINE DUTIES

which the Board of Inland Revenue are enforcing. He said he considered that on the whole the changes would be beneficial to the retail chemist in general, though, of course, the changed conditions might press rather hard upon individual cases. The result of the action *Ransom v. Sanguinetti* by itself would have been a great misfortune for chemists, but the *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones* case tended to counteract the influence of the other, and removed the trouble to a great extent from the shoulders of the chemist and put it on the shoulders of the unqualified man. Mr. Dennis then concisely outlined the effect of the new regulations as set forth from time to time in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. The Inland Revenue, he claimed, would not interfere, and did not want to interfere, with the legitimate sale of household articles and remedies, but if a preparation was not to be liable to duty they would insist now either upon the formula being distinctly stated or the source of the formula being named. This need not be an inconvenience to the average chemist. He referred to lists of titles for various preparations which had been scheduled by *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* as exempt from duty, and pointed out that while the name of the affected organ of the body could be used without payment of duty, the name of the complaint itself must not be used in that way. Probably 50s for new labels would be the only new departure which the regulations would impose on the average chemist.

Mr. EVAN C. ASHFORD thought that the chemists of the country owed a debt of gratitude to the Pharmaceutical Society and the trade Press for the steps they had taken to obtain information in regard to the working of the new regulations. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MCKINNELL said that he had no fear that the new regulations would damage the legitimate chemist, for the Revenue authorities would administer them with common sense.

Mr. G. INGLE, Mr. R. F. WRIGHT, Mr. L. NORTH, and Mr. D. MCKINNELL (the new Divisional Secretary), and the PRESIDENT continued the discussion.

#### THE LATE MR. NEGUS.

Mr. ASHFORD moved that a vote of condolence be accorded to Mrs. Negus, widow of the late Mr. S. Negus, of Northampton. Mr. Negus, he added, was the oldest inhabitant of Northampton and the oldest chemist of the county, and probably of the country, for he was in his ninety-eighth year.

Mr. W. MCKINNELL seconded the vote, and said that Mr. Negus, who was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, was always a most hearty supporter of the Society while he was in business.

The PRESIDENT supported the vote, which was then carried unanimously. It was agreed to send a donation of one guinea to the Benevolent Fund of the Society, as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Negus.

#### A VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. W. MCKINNELL moved that a resolution be forwarded to Mr. John Bingley, J.P., for thirty years Divisional Secretary for Northampton of the Pharmaceutical Society, expressing the Association's high appreciation of his valued services to the chemists of Northampton in that capacity. Mr. Bingley, he said, had just retired from the Divisional Secretaryship, and the Association could not allow him to retire from such an important office without cordially recognising his long service. Mr. Bingley had been most careful and impartial in the discharge of his duties, and had been willing to assist the retail trader whenever he saw a chance.

Mr. E. C. ASHFORD said that a more straightforward and

honourable man than Mr. Bingley could not have been found for the Divisional Secretaryship. (Hear, hear.)

The vote, which was warmly supported by the PRESIDENT, was carried unanimously.

### Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at the Albert Restaurant, Bournemouth, on November 19. There were present Messrs. Worth, Hardwick, Curtis, Bingham, Bilson, Reil, Hornby, Botham, Williams, Morris, Hughes, Robinson, Scampton, and Rose. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place as follows: President, Mr. E. Worth; committee, Messrs. Bingham, Hornby, Pars, and Morris; and Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Rose. It was resolved that the subscription to the Association for the ensuing year be fixed at 5s. Mr. CURTIS proposed that the Secretary be instructed to make inquiries as to the possibility of obtaining other rooms as a place of meeting, and also as to rental, and to make what arrangements for meeting he thought fit. This was seconded by Mr. WILLIAMS, and carried unanimously.

### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on November 19, over which Mr. A. B. Britton (the President) presided.

The evening was to have been devoted to a paper by Mr. C. E. Franklin Vallet upon "Systematic Pharmaceutical Education," but at the last moment Mr. Franklin intimated that he was unable to read his paper as promised. The members therefore held a social evening, several of those present giving songs and recitations. There was a good attendance of members, and a pleasant evening was passed.

### Lincoln Chemists' Association.

ON November 19 the members of the above Association held their annual meeting at the Coffee Palace, Lincoln. The meeting was preceded by a supper. The President (Mr. Battle) was in the chair, Mr. Hill occupying the vice-chair. There were also present Messrs. Councillor Allison, Dixon, J. C. M. Battle, Cook, Arum, Walker, Elmitt, Watson, Wark, Hague, and Birkbeck.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT said several important events had taken place since the last annual meeting. The business-event was the P.A.T.A. Convention—a most important meeting and one which had already done a vast amount of good. During the present year he (the President) had placed his vermin-killer upon the protected list and was fully satisfied with the results. This article would have been protected sooner, but he was always under the impression the P.A.T.A. required the minimum price to be somewhat lower than the advertised price, and as his article could only be sold by qualified men, and caused some little trouble in registering, he thought face-value should be the minimum retail price. The social event of the year was the visit of Messrs. Bremridge and Chater on the occasion of the conference of Lincolnshire chemists in February. The President also referred to his visit to the Pharmaceutical Society's annual meeting in May.

On the proposition of Mr. Councillor ALLISON Mr. Battle was re-elected President of the Association, and in replying Mr. BATTLE said he esteemed it a great honour to be re-elected for the fifth year.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. WATSON (Treasurer) gave his report, which showed a balance due to the Treasurer of 11. 13s. To keep out of debt and to have sufficient funds to carry on the Association in the coming year it was agreed to make the subscription 5s. instead of 2s. 6d. Mr. Watson was thanked for his services and re-elected Treasurer for the coming year.

Mr. DIXON, in proposing the re-election of Mr. Birkbeck as Secretary, said the Association were fortunate in having a secretary who took so much interest in pharmaceutical



affairs, and the good results of the past year were due to his untiring zeal. The resolution was carried.

Messrs. Battle and Elmitt were appointed a Parliamentary committee to act with the Divisional Secretary when necessary.

### Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. JOHN MURCHIE, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the absence of the President (Mr. W. L. Currie), presided at the monthly meeting of this Association, held at 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on November 19.

#### PREPARATION OF SUPPOSITORIES BY THE COLD-PROCESS.

Mr. JOHN LECKIE (of Mr. John W. Miller, "Dun's Wholesale Drug-stores," 81 Jamaica Street) described the preparation of suppositories by the cold-process. Practical demonstrations of the process were given with two machines made by Messrs. Whittall, Tatum & Co., and their working was followed by the members with much interest. An upright machine (No. 1) can make one or two suppositories at a time, while No. 2, a horizontal machine, makes three at a time, and by a simple arrangement they can adjust the size of the suppositories to the number of grains required. The machines, it was further pointed out, are suitable for the manufacture of pessaries, bougies, and pill-pipe.

#### PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE-ANALYSIS.

Mr. JAMES CROMBIE, pharmaceutical chemist, Ibrox, then read a paper on this subject, in the course of which he said that urine-analysis might be fairly set forward as filling a want. For not only would it bring—if not directly, then indirectly—its due recompense for services done, but would tend to establish the position of chemists in the eyes of their medical friends and customers as scientifically educated pharmacists, and not mere traders. Also individual pharmacists might in this way not only hold their own against the company trader, but would be able to lead where the companies would not try to follow. The analysis of urine was now recognised by our foremost medical men as an essential to the correct diagnosis of disease. Something less than twenty years ago little or no attention was paid to the chemical and microscopic examination of urine, such as in life insurance. At the present time no company of any standing will accept a life without a full report on the state of the urine, and this is becoming more and more fully insisted upon, for they well recognise how important a correct examination of the urine is. But the busy practitioner does not always have the time, and often the means are not just at hand, and, besides, it is not work that he cares for. Here, then, the pharmacist may step in and prove, not only the helpmate of the doctor, but earn for himself a fee, perhaps not large, yet a reputation worth seeking after. In his address at the opening of the School of Pharmacy at Bloomsbury Square last October, Professor Leech, of Manchester, stated that the technical training of pharmacists should be widened, and that among other branches instruction should be received in urine-analysis. The day when the pharmacist will be looked to for assistance by the medical man and others is, the author asserted, comparatively speaking, near at hand, and for those having leanings toward the scientific and professional as against the purely commercial side of pharmacy, their proper equipment for urinary work cannot be too strongly urged. For it is not more than likely that such as insurance companies, seeing they put stress on correct urine reports, may not only demand a medical certificate, but shall also expect to receive along with it the report of an expert in urinary work. For this they will be prepared to offer a professional fee worthy of the services performed. This is a state of affairs which is bound to come in the near future, foreshadowed by recent happenings. Mr. Crombie then proceeded to deal with the subject in detail, and after pointing out the composition of urine, gave practical hints selected from best authorities on the following heads: Collection, physical characters, odour, transparency, consistence, sp. gr., temperature, chemical reaction, urea, uric acid, estimation, albumen, nitric-acid test, heat and nitric acid, Parry's test, picric-acid test,

estimation (gravimetric), E-bach's method, sugar detection and estimation, and Fehling's method.

Mr. Leckie and Mr. Crombie were both cordially thanked for their interesting contributions.

### Forfarshire Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at Dundee on November 25, Mr. Wm. Park, the President, in the chair. Tea was served before the meeting, which began at 4.30 P.M. The first business was a consideration of Mr. Tocher's scheme of

#### TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. J. H. THOMSON (Lochee) read an interesting summary of Mr. Tocher's scheme of territorial representation, and complimented the author on his proposals and the lucid manner in which he had explained them.

Mr. CHARLES KERR thought it would be an incalculable advantage to them if the membership of the Society were to include all chemists.

Mr. A. B. ANDERSON asked how the Council viewed this scheme.

Bailey DOIG complimented Mr. Thomson on his summary. He thought the direct representation of districts an excellent idea, and that Pharmacy Bills had little chance of passing while so few chemists were members of the Society.

Mr. RUTHERFORD HILL also spoke; then Mr. THOMSON proposed that the meeting express appreciation of Mr. Tocher's paper, and that it should form a subject of frequent deliberation during the session. This course was agreed upon.

The next business was a discussion on the

#### MEDICINE-STAMP ACTS.

Mr. WM. CUMMINGS, in opening the discussion, said he would endeavour to make the present position clear and show that the subject is not nearly so complicated as is generally imagined. Mr. Cummings then referred to the two decisions given in the High Court this year, particularly the Glyn-Jones case, in which it was decided that qualified chemists and druggists are entitled to state upon the labels the ailments for which non-secret and non-proprietary medicines are used without incurring liability to medicine-duty. This result, at once the discovery and recovery of a privilege granted in 1812, was received by the trade with comparative indifference compared with the feeling aroused by the Sanguinetti case by which the sale of ailment-named medicines was restricted. Steps were promptly taken to postpone the operation of the new ruling as to ailment-named medicines, and as a result the Board of Inland Revenue decided to postpone the new regulations till the end of this year. Great expectations were aroused when the Pharmaceutical Council took up the question, proposed to send a deputation to Somerset House, and invited suggestions from chemists and druggists as to what amendments are desirable. Great disappointment, however, was felt when the Council eventually decided to do nothing.

Mr. Cummings considered that chemists are now in a much better position than at any time within memory. Having then recovered their liberty to freely sell all known, admitted, and approved medicines, one naturally asks why the Board of Inland Revenue at once begins to lay down conditions on which these rights may be exercised, but, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Kirby, solicitor to the C.D.A., he thought chemists should acquiesce in the wishes of the Board, especially as the conditions laid down are not nearly so exacting as those originally proposed. All that is required is an indication on the label of the principal ingredients, or, alternatively, the name of the volume in which the formula appears.

Mr. Cummings concluded by reading a telegram from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST giving the latest decision of the Board of Inland Revenue, which created great amusement. Several members expressed the opinion that nothing should be done, but that they should simply wait developments.

Mr. RUTHERFORD HILL thought a good case could be made out for the repeal of the Acts, the amount realised being so trifling, and for other reasons given by Mr. Weddell, of Newcastle, in a letter to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.



Baillie DOIG approved of the abolition of the stamp-duty, as poor people were the chief users of stamped medicines.

#### OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. A. B. ANDERSON, on behalf of the delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Bristol, gave an interesting account of the proceedings, and complimented the local committee on the way the arrangements were managed.

Mr. JAMES RUSSELL moved that, in the interests of public safety, the attention of the food-and-drug inspector be drawn to a certain preparation sold as "chlorodyne."

Mr. GREIG proposed that a social meeting be held in order to interest younger members in the Association.

This was agreed to, and the meeting closed.

### N.E. Lancashire Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of the Executive was held on Wednesday evening, November 25, at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, Councillor T. Critchley (the President) being in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Joseph Hurdle) said a matter to which he wished to refer was the wavering of some of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society on

#### THE PROPOSED PHARMACY BILL.

He thought it was incumbent upon them to make it clear to everyone that they would not accept any modification whatever of Clause 7. Either without that clause or with it modified the Bill was not of the slightest use whatever to practising pharmacists. He asked Mr. Gifford, as a member of the Council, to give a definite statement of the view the Council took on that matter.

Mr. R. L. GIFFORD said that in October last the Council decided to proceed with the Pharmacy Bill, a clause being added merely to make the exemption of certain professional bodies quite clear. It was at the same time emphasised that Clause 7 embodied the essential principle of the Bill and would not be sacrificed. That seemed definite enough. There appeared, however, to exist still much loose thinking regarding the matter. The Bill stood or fell with Clause 7. It was the principle of the Bill and could not be compromised. It was the Council's application of the principle that purely professional privileges must be safeguarded and confined to qualified persons. Personally he would like a more direct expression of the principle; but as the Council was unanimous regarding the essential matter, all their endeavours ought to be—and must be—exerted in prosecuting its object. Just let them think what it all meant. That principle which focussed the policy of the Council was the foundation of all professions; therefore by insisting upon it they made imperative the help and assistance of them all—they could not get away from it. It meant even more than that, for public opinion accepted it as a sound principle, as was proved week by week. Only last week Judge Coventry, at Blackburn, took for granted the principle; a month ago the British Medical Association showed their keen anxiety on the matter; and the Scotch Courts had upheld the claim of the chartered accountants against a company for using titles—and so on. They would see that if the doctrine was sound there would be no exceptions. Either it must be allowed in pharmacy or its necessity in other professional practices became at once debateable. That, he said, ensured them the earnest co-operation of the medical and allied professions. Their special and immediate work was to demonstrate that the accepted professional principle applied to pharmacy so far as the profession extended.

### Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

A MOST successful meeting, combining business with sociality, was held in the Rooms, Garfield Chambers, Belfast, on November 19.

There was a good muster of the members, Mr. Wm Jamison, M.C.P.S.I., presiding. Light refreshments were served during the evening, and several matters were discussed over cigars, including the retail price of drugs, patent medicines, and the weekly half-holiday during the summer months.

Mr. JOHN FRACKELTON reported *re* annual concert in

January, and hoped to be able to engage the Ulster Hall. The matter was left in the hands of Mr. Frackelton and a committee to arrange. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought a pleasant and useful meeting to a close.

### Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday, November 25, under the presidency of Mr. Jabez A. Jones. There was a fairly good attendance.

The PRESIDENT explained that the committee had had under consideration the present organisation of

#### THE BUYING AND SELLING BUREAU,

and they had come to the conclusion that its usefulness might be increased if they allowed a commission of 2½ per cent. to every member who might think it worth his while to stock one or more articles. They also were of opinion that in order to meet the expenses attendant upon the carrying-out of the bureau, a charge of 2s. 6d. should be made to every member joining it. A long discussion ensued, in which a very general consent was given to the proposal to issue 2s. 6d. tickets; but the meeting was strongly opposed to allowing any commission to those holding stock, and the recommendation of the committee was adopted with the exception of this proviso. The meeting next proceeded to the

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE

for the ensuing year. The PRESIDENT said it was thought that Mr. W. R. Hopkins, of Barry, Vice-President of the Association, would consent to preside next year, but he emphatically declined. The committee next approached Mr. D. Anthony, who had taken great interest in the Association, and he was glad to say that gentleman had expressed his willingness to take the presidency. Mr. Anthony was unanimously elected, and Mr. J. Blake Benjamin, of Penarth, was appointed Vice-President. Mr. Jabez A. Jones was elected Treasurer, and Mr. R. Mumford Secretary, to the Association, the Chairman expressing his congratulations that they had succeeded in getting as their Secretary a gentleman who was so well qualified to fill the position. Mr. A. J. Bellamy was re-elected Commercial Secretary. The following were appointed to the committee: Messrs. R. Drane, W. R. Hopkins (Barry), A. Hagon, Templar Malins, A. Coleman, H. A. Gerhold, J. D. Jenkins, J. Reynolds (Barry), and J. L. Jones. It was stated that the Treasurer and the two Secretaries were members of the committee by virtue of their office. It was decided to have a whist drive on December 9.

### Torquay Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Pavilion Hotel, Torquay, on November 19. Present: Messrs. Newlyn (President), Knight, Ness, Jefferson, Rawling, Horner, and Young (Hon Secretary).

#### APENTA-WATER.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Apollinaris Company, urging them to fix the minimum retail price of the 1s. 3d. size apenta-water at 1s.

#### CO-OPERATIVE BUYING.

The list of patent medicines kept in stock by the various members taking part in the movement was considered and various alterations made.

#### MEDICINE STAMP-DUTY.

The SECRETARY read correspondence received from the various trade journals upon this question, and after some discussion it was resolved that Mr. Young write to Somerset House authorities asking them for a definite reply to the following questions:

(1) If it is necessary to put the number of formula upon the label.

(2) What do they consider a sufficient description to enable anyone to refer to the compendium and find the exact formula?

It was stated, however, that the authorities had already conceded the point as to numbering.

[It will be noticed from the article on page 893 that Torquay is answered very straightly.—EDITOP.]



## Legal Reports.

**The Vet.'s Liability.**—At Chesterfield, on November 23, Frank L. Somerset, veterinary surgeon, Chesterfield was summoned for "aiding, abetting, counselling, and procuring" George Allen, farmer, North Wingfield, to cause a mare to be worked in an unfit state. The case lasted two days, a number of expert witnesses being heard on the point as to whether or not pain was experienced by the mare from the fibroid tumours from which she was suffering, and the evidence was of a very conflicting character. Mr. Somerset, it was alleged, had advised Allen that the mare could be worked, as he contended that although there might be blood there was no pain experienced. In the end the case was dismissed, the Chairman of the Justices remarking that he could not help thinking it would be a monstrous thing, and not calculated to further the ends of justice, if a veterinary surgeon or a doctor could not give his opinion, whether right or wrong, in a perfectly fearless manner, without the thought of a conviction.

**A Question of Rates.**—In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on November 21, Lord Kyllachy decided a question which arose in connection with the liquidation of the North British Cyanide Company (Limited), 45 R-nfield Street Glasgow. The company went into liquidation on March 23 last, and on April 30 it was placed under the supervision of the Court. When the shareholders agreed to the liquidation they recommended that the liquidator should carry on the business at the chemical-works at Budhill, Shettleston, so far as might be necessary for the beneficial realising of the stock in process of manufacture, and with that end in view the premises were occupied till August 15. In these circumstances, Mr. Wood (collector of rates for the parish of Glasgow) called upon the liquidator to pay the tenant's share of the poor and school rates for the year, amounting to 12*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* The liquidator rejected the claim on the ground that it was for assessments for a period subsequent to the date of the liquidation, and which were not in arrear or payable at the date of the liquidation. Mr. Wood appealed to Lord Kyllachy, under whose supervision the liquidation was proceeding, and he claimed a preferable ranking for payment in full. After hearing arguments, Lord Kyllachy held that the collector of rates was in the same position as the landlord. The rates were due as from Whitsunday, and any person taking the premises for less than a year incurred primarily the liability for the rates for the year. He sustained the appeal and found the liquidator liable in expenses.

### Pharmacy Act, 1868.

#### A MOTHERWELL ASSISTANT FINED.

AT Hamilton Sheriff Court on Monday, November 23, Sheriff Thomson on the bench, Robert Lamb, assistant in the shop of Mr. William Ferguson, the Apothecary Hall, Craigneuch, Motherwell, was charged at the instance of Mr. Richard Bremridge, Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts, with a contravention of the Pharmacy Act, by having on October 17, not being a registered chemist and druggist, sold tincture of opium. Mr. Peter Morison, jun., S.S.C., Edinburgh, prosecuted for the Society. Respondent pleaded guilty, and a statement on his behalf was made by Mr. J. K. Murray, writer, Motherwell, after hearing which the Sheriff imposed the modified penalty of 2*s.* 6*d.*, with 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* of expenses, or ten days' imprisonment.

### Dentists Act.

#### DENTAL COMPANIES NOT PERSONS.

ON November 20, in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, Dublin, judgment was delivered by Lord O'Brien (Lord Chief Justice), Mr. Justice Gihson, and Mr. Justice Madden in the case of *O'Duffy v. Jaffe*, Surgeon Dentists (Limited), which had been argued on former days (as reported in *C. & D.* of November 14). It came before the Court on cases stated by the Magistrates of the city of Limerick. The complainant, Mr. O'Duffy, represented the Irish Branch of the British Dental Association. The defendants, Marcus L. Jaffe & Jaffe, Surgeon Dentists (Limited), registered under the Companies Act, carried on business at 43 Cecil Street, Limerick, as dental surgeons, the defendant Marcus Jaffe being a director of the company; and the summonses against them charged that they had carried on dental operations although they were not registered under Section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1878, and that they had no right to use the titles which they had adopted. Evidence was given of the performance of a dental operation by an employé of the defendants. The contention of the com-

plainant was that the defendant company was formed in evasion of the Dentists Act. The defendants maintained that neither they nor the individual director summoned were liable.

The case was argued by Messrs. Ronan, K.C., Samuels, K.C., and Macaulay Fitzgibbon (instructed by Messrs. W. G. Bradley & Sons) on behalf of the prosecution; and by Messrs. Healy, K.C., M.P., and Charles Doyle (instructed by Mr. Gaffrey, of Limerick) on the part of the defendants.

The Magistrates held that the defendants were not liable under the Dentists Act, and dismissed the summonses, but stated the cases.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment upholding the view taken by the Magistrates, said the question in the case was, Did the word "person" in Section 3 of the Dentists Act of 1878 mean a natural person, or did it include an artificial person, such as a corporation or a company? He was of opinion that the word was confined to natural persons. Section 3 of the Act said that "a person shall not be entitled to take or use the name or title of dentist, either alone or in combination with any other words, or of dental practitioner, implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is a person specially qualified to practise dentistry unless he is registered under this Act." That plainly meant a person who could be registered under the Act. There was no provision for the registration of a corporation or a company; and, besides, the words "specially qualified" pointed to a person, but were wholly inapposite to a corporation or company. The second clause of Section 3, on which the prosecution was founded, said that "any person who, not being registered under this Act, takes or uses any such name, title, addition, or description as aforesaid, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding 20*l.*" To his mind it was plain that the words "any person" in that clause were confined to a natural person who could be registered but was not. Who, then, could be registered under the Act? Section 6 said: "Any person who is a licentiate in dental surgery or dentistry of any of the medical colleges." It was plain that the word "licentiate" did not include a corporation. The Section went on: "or is entitled to be registered as a foreign or colonial dentist," and another clause spoke of "persons who were of good character"; that was inconsistent with the idea of a company. Then there was the provision: "or who at the passing of this Act was *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry or dental surgery." That meant an actual practitioner—a person. It was quite plain in his judgment that a corporation or company could not be registered under the Act; and it was equally plain that a person who could not be registered was not liable to be prosecuted. His Lordship quoted observations made by Lord Blackburn and Lord Selborne in the pharmaceutical case reported in fifth Appeal Cases, and said they bore out the view that the word "person" meant a natural person who could be registered. Turning back to Section 3 it said, "Any person who not being registered under that Act takes or uses any such name, title, addition, or description as aforesaid." That referred to a natural person who had his own name and added to it another name or description, but did not include a company which added nothing to its name. The whole Act from beginning to end showed that the word "person" in it did not include a corporation or a company; and if a company was not hit by the Act he could not help it. Section 13 provided for the erasure from the register of the name of any person guilty of crime or disgraceful conduct. That could only apply to a natural person. Section 18 provided for the admission to examinations of colleges or bodies of any person who had attained the age of twenty-one. That could hardly apply to a corporation or a company. Section 35 enacted that any person who procured himself to be registered under the Act by means of a false or fraudulent declaration made verbally or in writing, should, on conviction, be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months. A corporation or a company could be fined, but they could not be imprisoned. The object of the statute would be in no way frustrated by the Court holding as it did. If the framers of the statute intended to include corporations, it was quite plain that he had failed to express his purpose, and that the word "person" in it could not be extended to a corporation or a company.



Mr. Justice Gihson concurred, and said that if the Legislature had intended to make companies punishable under the Act it had failed to express that intention.

Mr. Justice Madden, in concurring, said that if the intention of the Legislature had been frustrated—as he believed it had—that was the necessary consequence of the language they had employed. But what had occurred was quite intelligible. The mischief against which the present prosecution was directed was not in existence in 1878. It did not come into existence until years afterwards; and it was not for that Court as a court of construction—more especially as there was no appeal from their decision—to supply the deficiency of the Legislature. If the Legislature thought fit they could pass an Act directed against the mischief.

#### ADVERTISED IN GERMAN.

At Bow Street Police Court on November 25, Jacques Flax, 167 Tottenham Court Road, was summoned before Mr. Marsham for using a description wrongly implying that he was registered under the Dentists Act of 1878, and that he was specially qualified to practise dentistry. Mr. Turner supported the summons on behalf of the British Dental Association; Mr. Ritchie Macoun appeared for the defendant. Mr. Turner said the defendant advertised his business in the *Zeitung*, a German paper published in London, as follows: "International Institute for Artificial Teeth, complete set 2l. 2s. Painless extraction; decayed teeth painlessly stopped; most recent work executed. Mr. Flax sees patients personally." The advertisement also stated that he had been employed by, or practised with, some of the best dentists—he was not quite sure which, there being some dispute as to the translation. Evidence was called and it was stated that this was the third time the defendant had been before the Court. Mr. Marsham ordered him to pay 5l., and 5l. 5s. costs.

#### Indecent Advertisements Act.

At Bow Street Police Court, on Tuesday, Thomas William Harrison, tobacconist, 39 Southampton Street, Strand, appeared before Mr. Marsham to a summons charging him with exhibiting in his shop-window printed matter of an indecent description. Mr. Muskett, for the police, explained that the object of the authorities in taking action was to keep out of shop-windows anything likely to offend the good taste of passers-by. There had been a conviction in a similar case at Birmingham, and the decision had been upheld by the High Court. Sub-divisional Inspector Fitt gave evidence as to seeing in the defendant's window a small bill referring to certain rubber goods to be sold within. In answer to Mr. Frampton (for the defence), the inspector said he had no doubt that similar goods could be purchased at the shop of any chemist in London. Mr. Frampton said it was not an offence to sell such things. It had been held to be a legitimate trade, and judges had been known to grant injunctions with respect to such goods. They might even be exposed in a window. Mr. Muskett: That, I contend, would be an indecent exhibition under the Vagrancy Act. Mr. Frampton argued that Section 3 of the Act, under which these proceedings were taken, ought to be read in connection with Section 5. Mr. Marsham said he was against counsel on that point, and fined the defendant 20s., and 3l. 3s. costs. Henry Westhury Simpson, printer, High Street, Finchley, was summoned for aiding and abetting the last defendant by printing the bills in question, and was fined 10s., and 2l. costs.

#### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

##### CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Sheffield on November 19, Harry Cooper, grocer, was summoned for selling camphorated oil which was deficient in camphor to the extent of 9 per cent. On defendant promising to discontinue the sale the case was dismissed on payment of costs.

##### SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

In Glasgow Sheriff Court on Tuesday, November 24, a case was called before Sheriff Davidson, at the instance of the Glasgow Police Procurator-Fiscal. The complaint was

against Richard McEwan, carrying on business as a chemist at 145 Duke Street, Glasgow, for selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 14 per cent. When the case was called no respondent appeared, but Mr. Shaughnessy, writer, stated that there was no Richard McEwan, but out of courtesy to the Court he appeared for a Mr. Richard Jones Owens, a chemist (not on the register), carrying on business at 145 Duke Street, under the name of Richard McEwan & Co. When Mr. Owens called upon him with a copy of the complaint against Richard McEwan & Co., he wrote at once to the complainer intimating that a mistake had been made. When the inspector called and made the purchase he asked Mr. Owens if he was a partner of McEwan & Co.—the name above the door—and was told that he was. If he had been asked his name Mr. Owens would have given it, and there would have been no confusion.

Dr. Neilson, Police Procurator-Fiscal for the city, who prosecuted, stated that his information was that the person referred to admitted that his name was Richard McEwan and accepted responsibility. He was rather surprised at the position now taken up by the defence, but he supposed it could not be helped.

Sheriff Davidson: I suppose you must drop the complaint.

Dr. Neilson: The trouble is that we cannot bring a new case against this man, the time for doing so having almost expired.

The Sheriff then formally dismissed the case.

At Sheffield on November 19, Harry Cooper, grocer, was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre which was certified to contain only a little over 1 per cent. of ethyl nitrite. Defendant explained that he was a grocer and not a chemist. He had only been in the business four months, and the drugs were included in the stock he took over.

Mr. Brown (who prosecuted): It seems to me a very dangerous thing for a man of this description to be dealing in drugs at all.

Defendant undertook not to sell any more drugs, and the case was dismissed on payment of costs.

WM. HY. PAGET, of 77 Moore Street, Sheffield, was similarly summoned, the drug in this case being practically devoid of the active constituent. This defendant also stated that he would discontinue the sale of the drug, and the case was dismissed with costs.

#### PEPPER ADULTERATED WITH PEPPER-HUSKS.

The Lancashire Court of Quarter Sessions was occupied all Wednesday with an appeal by John Walmsley, grocer, Brierfield, against a conviction of the Colne Justices for selling pepper adulterated with 10 per cent. of bleached pepper-husks.

Mr. Sutton, for the Justices, explained that the real question for the Court was whether the addition of bleached pepper-husks brought the pepper under Section 6 of the Act as an adulterated article. The practice had come to the front with a rise in the price of pepper, and from 7 per cent. in 1899 it had grown to 16 per cent. in 1903. Respondents laid stress on the fact that the husks were bleached in order, it was suggested, to prevent its detection.

For the respondents Dr. Campbell Brown, Mr. W. Collingwood Williams, and Mr. James Cameron, formerly of the Government laboratories, were the principal witnesses. For the appellant Mr. Otto Hehner, Dr. Dyer, Mr. E. J. Bevan, and Mr. Herbert Davies appeared as experts, evidence also being given by officers of the Grocers' Federation.

In the end the Court held that the addition of the bleached husks was to the prejudice of the purchaser, and dismissed the appeal with costs, declining to state a case.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re SAMUEL SMITH, 47 Market Place, Reading, trading as J. Smith & Son, Perfumers.—The first meeting of creditors was held at the Queen's Hotel, Reading, on November 19. After a preliminary statement, Mr. Cecil Mercer, the senior Official Receiver, said there were certain proxies for the appointment of a trustee, and that matter would have to go to the vote. He (the Official Receiver) had sold the business as a going concern—



stock, fixtures, furniture, and goodwill—for 285*l*. There was an offer in hand for the household furniture and book-debts which was under consideration. The price realised for the business was much in excess of the debtor's estimate of its value. A long discussion took place as to the appointment of a trustee, but eventually the matter was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to wind-up under the order for summary administration made by the Court. The following are some of the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Bentley, E., & Son, London ...	10	0	0
Burgoyne & Co., London ...	10	0	0
Butcher, W., & Sons, London ...	19	3	2
Century Bath Company, London...	13	14	2
Cooper, L. J., London ...	10	3	10
Cresswell Brothers, London ...	20	9	10
Dakin, S., & Co., London ...	10	0	0
Davis, J. A., London ...	19	1	10
Gibbs, D. & W. (Limited), London	10	1	7
Houghton, G., & Son (Limited), London...	23	5	9

*Re* SAMUEL HURMAN LONGMAN, 10 Fforchaman Road, Cwmaman, Aberdare, Chemist and Druggist.—In this case, where the deficiency was estimated at 148*l*. odd, the debtor attended for his public examination at the Aberdare Bankruptcy Court on November 23 before the Registrar (Mr. R. Williams), and was examined at considerable length by the Official Receiver (Mr. W. L. Daniel). Debtor said he had been in business about three years, and his assets amounted to 19*l*. odd. Previous to starting for himself he had been engaged as assistant, dispenser, and manager at various places, including Hastings, Highbury, and London. Three years ago he carried on a chemist's business at Highbridge, near Bridgwater, but ceased to do so on the occasion of his signing the business to a trustee for the benefit of creditors. His liabilities then totalled about 600*l*. or 700*l*., and about 4*s*. in the pound was paid, though he believed that if the business had been disposed of as a going concern, instead of being carried on by the trustee, possibly it would have realised sufficient to pay 20*s*. in the pound. Questioned on this point, debtor admitted that he might have paid rather a high price for this business. He had not taken the precaution to see the ledgers or books of account to see what his predecessor's trade was. He only saw a part of the day book and the prescription-book. As a matter of fact he undertook to purchase a business he knew nothing at all about. After leaving Highbridge he had been engaged as an assistant by Messrs. Smith & Co., of Aberdare, at a salary of 60*l*. a year indoors. He, however, left Messrs. Smith & Co. because it "was not comfortable in the house," and in March last he took over the present premises at Fforchaman Road. His knowledge of the district was that which he had been able to gain from his taking walks there on the closing day, and friends had also told him that Cwmaman would be a good place for business, as there was no chemist shop in the district, which comprised a population of about 6,000 inhabitants. His mother had given him 150*l*. to start with, which was placed to his credit at the bank on April 4. He took possession in May, and only carried on business there for about six months, but during that time he had sustained a loss of about 148*l*., or at the rate of 1*l*. per day. By June 30 he had not only exhausted the 150*l*. paid into the bank, but he had overdrawn to the extent of about 11*l*. odd. His accounts showed that he had spent about 9*l*. odd for cab fares. This item debtor explained by saying that he could not find suitable lodgings at Cwmaman, and had to live at the Queen's Hotel, Aberdare. He admitted that he was there paying at the rate of about 4*s*. to 5*s*. a week, whilst he paid for drinks about 2*s*. to 3*s*. a day. He had to engage the cabs to take him to and from business, as the weather was very bad and he was not well. In addition to this he had spent some money on his holidays and drives to Pontneat Vaughan—a popular local resort. During the whole time he had been in business debtor explained that he must have been living on the takings of the business. He only became aware of his insolvency about the end of September, when the bank wrote to him. Previous to that he admitted that he had been careless as to his financial position. The Official Receiver strongly commented on what he characterised as debtor's extravagance in face of the petty business he was doing, and the fact that this was the second failure within three years, and asked if debtor could give him any explanation. Debtor in effect said he could not. The only books of account which he kept were a ledger with debtors, a poison-book, and a prescription book. From March 10 to October 14 the cash receipts amounted to 260*l*. odd. He averred his takings at 4*l*. a week. The goods received during the same period came to 17*l*. odd. The Registrar, having remarked that debtor had been reckless and careless, said that there was, nevertheless, nothing to be gained by keeping open the examination, and the examination was closed.

"Aseptic and ascetic" is the new medical motto.

## New Companies & Company News.

HOLBORN SURGICAL-INSTRUMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 4,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 28 Thavies Inn, Holborn, as the Holborn Surgical-Instrument Company, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in anatomical, orthopaedic, and surgical instruments of all kinds, &c. The first directors are: A. Essinger, 20 Carlton Hill, N.W., merchant; M. C. Rimmer, 25 Hillsborough Road, East Dulwich, S.E., merchant; and W. Hartmann, Heidenheim a/b, Württemberg, manufacturer. Registered office, 28 Thavies Inn, E.C.

JAMES S. BALMER (LIMITED).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 4,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists, registered druggists, general store-keepers, grocers, &c. The first subscribers are: James S. Balmer, Main Street, Bangor, druggist; Mrs. A. H. Balmer, Main Street, Bangor; James McFadden, 20 Rosemary Street, Belfast, chartered accountant; J. F. Brice, Tennyson Avenue, Bangor, house agent; F. J. Brice, Main Street, Bangor, clerk; H. C. Smyth, 8 Queen's Parade, Bangor, pharmaceutical chemist; and S. C. Doey, Main Street, Bangor, chemist's assistant. The first directors are J. S. Balmer and Mrs. A. H. Balmer. Qualification, 100*l*. Remuneration of first director, 160*l*. per annum; others to be fixed by the company. Registered office, 101 Main Street, Bangor, co. Down.

BRADY & MARTIN (LIMITED).—Capital 50,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with N. H. Martin, C. E. Stuart, and W. Martin for the acquisition of the business carried on by the said vendors at 29 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, as "Brady & Martin," and to carry on the business of pharmaceutical and analytical chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in medicinal, chemical, industrial, pharmaceutical, and other preparations, opticians, dealers in photographic, electrical, and scientific apparatus and materials, manufacturers of surgical, dental, and orthopaedic appliances, anatomical, surgical, and general bootmakers, perfumers, confectioners, soapmakers, mineral-water and essence manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers are: N. H. Martin, Ravenswood, Low Fell, Durham, pharmaceutical chemist; C. E. Stuart, The Hope, North Avenue, Gosforth, Northumberland, pharmaceutical chemist; W. Martin, M.D., West Villa, Akenside Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mrs. S. Stuart, The Hope, North Avenue, Gosforth, Northumberland; Mrs. E. R. Martin, West Villa, Akenside Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Miss M. V. Martin, Ravenswood, Low Fell, co. Durham; and W. W. Cantrill, 6 Chester Crescent, Newcastle-on-Tyne, chemist. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are N. H. Martin (chairman and permanent director), C. E. Stuart, and W. Martin. Qualification 1,000*l*.; remuneration as fixed by the company.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY (LIMITED).—It was decided at the recent annual general meeting to pay a dividend for the past year of 7½ per cent.

APOLLINARIS AND JOHANNIS (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend for the six months ended September 30 last on the ordinary shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

MESSRS. BRADY & MARTIN, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have issued a circular regarding the conversion of their business into a private limited company, as above noted, purely for family and personal reasons. The business will be carried on by the partners, who will continue as directors. It is mentioned that the business was founded in 1855 by Henry Bowman Brady, F.R.S., LL.D. In 1876 N. H. Martin succeeded, and adopted the firm name of Brady & Martin; in 1884 Mr. C. E. Stuart was taken into partnership; in 1898 Dr. William Martin joined the firm, and in 1902 the business of Mr. John Bolam was purchased and amalgamated.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN) (LIMITED).—The profit-and-loss account for the year ended September 30 shows a net trading profit of 22,241*l*.; add balance of profits brought from last year, 7,996*l*.; giving an available total of 30,238*l*., which the directors recommend shall be applied as follows: Confirm dividends already paid, viz.: On preference shares 6 per cent. per annum, 5,760*l*.; on second preference shares 5 per cent. per annum, 2,491*l*; on ordinary shares 12 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, 9,600*l*.—total, 17,851*l*.; carry to contingency fund, 500*l*.; pay management expenses for one year, including managing director's remuneration and directors' fees, free of income-tax, 750*l*.; add to branch managers' (chemists) provident fund, 1,000*l*.; displacement and depreciation of fittings and fixtures, Pelham Street, 2,000*l*.; carry forward to next year, 8,136*l*.



# THE "TABLOID" CASE—(contd. from p. 890).

cascara sagrada, and that they had always been in the habit of putting up cascara sagrada in their own bottles (which was the usual practice of chemists) which were labelled "Tablets" and "Tabloids." They had about this time also purchased "cascara sagrada" tabloids from Allen & Hanbury, which they put up in bottles labelled "Tablets." The assistant, knowing that Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s goods had always been sold in this box labelled "Cascara sagrada," believed he had a bottle of these very things bearing defendants' name, "Thompson & Capper," and labelled "Tablets." The defendants bought them in bulk in large bottles containing 500, and they put them up in convenient sizes for the public to buy, and at convenient prices, and labelled them as their goods. Nobody remembered anything about it because there was nothing to call attention to it. The defendants admitted at once if they were supplied they must have been supplied in the mistaken belief by their witness that it was so. Then there was the case of Miss Davies, who took a prescription which had, it was said, on it "B. & W." He should produce the actual prescription-book from which the prescription was made up, and the entry was "Captain James R, Pot. chlor. tab." The gentleman who made that entry said he could not understand why if "B. W. & Co." were there it was not copied. There was also the case of the cascara tabloids "B. & W." about which T. Smith gave evidence. That happened on September 12, 1902, and no intimation of any kind was given to the defendants until the issue of the writ in January. His Lordship and other judges had commented in no measured terms on the manner of obtaining evidence of this kind when giving no warning to the defendants until long after the time when the thing had passed from the memory of the people who had to deal with it. As regarded "tabloids," the defendants knew, as every other chemist knew, of the monopoly claim set up by Burroughs & Wellcome. Like all other people, they did not desire law-suits. But when they were trapped—he said it deliberately, trapped—and not warned in any way, they determined to test this question. He should call evidence of user of the word "tabloid" in a sense purely descriptive, having nothing on earth to do with Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Having done that, he should ask his Lordship to say that plaintiffs had not made out their case, and to make an order striking out their trade-marks.

## Evidence for the Defence.

Mr. Chas. Kirby Bransby, manager of the defendants shop at 51 Piccadilly, Manchester, said they also had businesses at Liverpool, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Southport, and Birkenhead. He was a qualified chemist and druggist, and had been with the defendants for 23 years. He produced 80 or 100 orders for tabloids.

Are any of these the goods of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.?—I do not think so.

Does your firm purchase a large number of drugs from the plaintiffs?—Yes.

In what quantities?—In bottles containing 500 tablets.

Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome put them up in bottles containing 500?—Yes.

How do you retail those goods?—In small bottles of 25 and 50, and so on for convenience, with our label on them, compressed "tablets" of so and so, and our name.

Do you also retail some of Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome's goods in the small original parcels as sold by them?—Quite a number of them.

In August and September had you in stock any of Burroughs & Wellcome's goods?—Yes.

Cascara sagrada?—Yes.

Tabloids of potassium chlorate, and so on?—Yes.

And you had also purchased goods from Messrs. Allen & Hanbury?—Yes.

How were those goods put up for sale?—In small bottles containing similar numbers to those I have described.

Except when retailing the goods of Burroughs & Wellcome in their original parcels, have you ever placed on any goods in your shop the word "tabloid"?—Never.

Did you know they had registered "tabloid" as a trade-mark?—I knew they claimed it as such.

Have you yourself any knowledge of the matters alleged in the statement of claim?—No.

Witness said the "Capt. James" prescription was copied into the prescription-book by himself. He did not remember seeing the original prescription, and had no recollection of the occurrence. The entry did not contain "B. & W." He produced a number of prescriptions the defendants received from doctors for "tabloids" which were not the goods of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., but for special homoeopathic preparations.

How are your special goods verbally ordered over the counter?—Frequently as "tabloids" or "tablets." The public did not seem to make any distinction at all. Most of their "tablets" were, witness went on to say, put up in bottles manufactured by Poths & Co., chemists' sundriesmen, and catalogued as "oval tabloid bottles" and "tabloid or cachou bottles."

Mr. Justice Byrne said the catalogue produced was for 1895.

Cross-examined: He had not noticed whether Poths had used "tabloid" of recent years. He had no information that Poths had been stopped from using it.

You have all along, and your employers, recognised "tabloid" as the trade-mark of the plaintiffs, and refrained from selling any goods but theirs under that name?—Yes.

The orders of your employers have been that nothing was to be served for "tabloids" except the make of Burroughs & Wellcome?—Yes.

Is the bulk of your stock of compressed medicines Burroughs & Wellcomes' or some other stock?—It used to be.

Do you suggest there is a confusion in the mind of the public between "tabloids" and "tablets"?—I should rather think so.

I daresay you feel some pride in having done your best to create that confusion?—Not the slightest.

Don't you think such a course of dealing as you have described is calculated to create confusion?—I do not quite see that it is.

How long have you been in the habit of carrying on this method of trading? Some years.

Having regard to the fact that the word "tabloid" is the name of Burroughs & Wellcomes' goods, you do not think the practice of selling them under the name of tablets and your firm's name upon them leads to confusion?—No, because whenever we have the tabloids ordered we tell them they are Burroughs & Wellcomes'. We purchased the tabloids or tablets from Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome in bulk, and bottled them, just the same as we might purchase them from any other firm and bottle them to save confusion in having two stocks, one labelled "tablets" and the other "tabloids." We had the same thing in the bottle, and we could sell them as tablets or tabloids, whichever any one asked for.

Witness was then asked about substitution by supplying somebody else's goods instead of the goods asked for, but said he knew nothing about it except in advertisements of people warning chemists.

How long ago is it since you gave an order for tabloids in bulk to Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome?—A few days before the writ in this case.

Is your suggestion that in no case have you got alternative medicines to Burroughs & Wellcome's tabloids?—We have now.

Before the action?—I think we had Allen and Hanbury's of one kind.

Witness went on to say that, in the case in defendants' shop there were cascara sagrada tablets and tabloids in bottles, both of them bearing the name tablets and Thompson & Capper's name.

What is to prevent the assistant from handing the tablets instead of tabloids?—He would not do it, except by accident.

But is not that an invitation to accident?—I do not think so. If they were kept close together it might be.

Does this case surprise you?—Very much.

Are we to take it that all the 12 cases we have proved, in which persons who went and asked for tabloids got other goods instead, were all accidents?—I do not know that they have been proved to have been supplied with other goods.

Having regard to your system of trade, would that number of accidents surprise you?—It depends upon the proportion of those cases to the number.

Witness admitted that there was nothing to show cus-



tomers that they got Burroughs & Wellcome's goods except their word. Sometimes people spoke so indistinctly that it was difficult to tell whether they said "tabloids" or "tablets." Customers had to trust to their honour whether they were getting tabloids or tablets. With regard to his copying the "Captain James" prescription, he said there was no object in putting "B. W. & Co.," because "tabloid" to his mind meant the same thing as "Tabloid, B W & Co."

In either case you knew it was a fraud to pass off any other goods instead of the goods of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.?—Yes.

The people in the shop knew perfectly well what "tabloids" meant?—Yes.

Mr. John Rymer Young, pharmaceutical chemist, Warrington, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, said he had had thirty years' experience. They sometimes had things ordered as tabloids which Burroughs & Wellcome did not make, but things as to which they knew what the doctor meant. They then dispensed the article the doctor meant. Witness instanced antikamnia and ammonol. In his experience the public used "tabloid" and "tablet" quite indiscriminately.

Mr. Chas. Thurstan Holland, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in practice for fourteen years at Liverpool, said that prior to learning that "tabloid" was Burroughs & Wellcome's trade-mark, two years ago, he used that term only to describe the form in which the drug or drugs were to be put up. He believed his patients understood the word in the same sense. If he wanted Burroughs & Wellcome's goods he always put "B. W. & Co."

Dr. Chas. W. Hayward, M.D., said patients used the word "tabloid" to describe a dose of medicine put up in an improved form of an old pill. He did not find in his practice that the term was used as indicating the goods of a particular firm. The bulk of their medicines were made up in tablet form, and these forms were known by the patients and asked for as "tabloids."

How do you use the term "tabloids"?—I should call all drugs made up in that shape tabloids indiscriminately, whether they were made by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. or not.

Witness said he did not know one of his brother professionals who restricted "tabloid" to the products of one firm.

In cross-examination witness said he knew tabloid was Burroughs and Wellcome's name, but he never thought such a name could be on the register. He only knew recently they had the exclusive right to it.

Re-examined: He had constantly used tabloids to describe his goods of other people.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday.

#### Tabloids and "Tabloids" Evidence.

The hearing was resumed on Thursday morning, when the first witness was Dr. James Watson, 32 Prince's Road,

**Thursday's Hearing.** Liverpool, who said that since 1897 he had made up "tabloids" of unmedicated vehicles for his patients. He produced specimens of the labels he used. His practice was entirely homoeopathic, and his vehicles labelled "tabloids" had been largely distributed. He understood by the term "tabloid" a medicine put up in a compressed form, and in a shape resembling a flat round table.

What distinction do you draw between "tabloid" and "tablet"? I think a tablet is flatter in shape; but from my experience of chemists and patients I think they are used as interchangeable terms.

Witness first heard of the plaintiffs' claim to the exclusive use of the word "tabloid" about 18 months ago. As far as he knew, the understanding of his brother "medicos" was similar to his. He had given orders to Mr. Anthony Buck, one of the plaintiffs' witnesses, for Parke, Davis & Co.'s hypodermic tabloids. They were supplied without any question, as a matter of course.

Cross-examined: Witness stated that before he took his degree he had seen "tabloid" in connection with Burroughs & Wellcome. That was his first acquaintance with the word.

Dr. William Reid, Prince's Avenue, Liverpool, said he had known the word tabloid for many years, and always understood it to imply compressed drugs of a certain shape or

form. Until comparatively recently he never knew the word associated with the firm of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. In prescribing he used the word tabloid without meaning the goods of any particular firm. His patients and chemists he knew used the word in the same sense as he had, without reference to the maker.

Cross-examined: He knew later on that plaintiffs claimed an exclusive right to the term "tabloid." So far as he knew, Burroughs & Wellcome were the only makers of tabloids, though he had ordered goods in "tabloid" form.

Mr. H. W. K. Pears, manufacturing chemist, Hove, said he advertised his goods largely as "tablets." He produced over 400 orders for his goods under the name of "tabloids." The orders came from all parts of Great Britain, the Colonies, and India. Many of the orders gave the name of the periodicals in which the persons writing had seen his advertisements of tablets. Kilner Brothers, Limited, listed "tabloid" bottles in 1902. Many makers of bottles had volunteered to supply him with tabloid bottles.

Cross-examined: He was a manufacturer of compressed drugs, for which there was a great demand. He advertised to the public as well as the trade.

Do you ever sell any article other than Burroughs & Wellcome's under the name "tabloid"?—Not unless I have reason to believe they mean my preparations. In nearly every case they say "your tabloids." I have never put forth my goods as "tabloids."

Witness said when he issued one of his advertisements he thought that "tabloid" was a coined word, but at that time he did not think it was capable of registration. He wanted a suggested word which would be capable of registration as short as "tabloid."

Witness went on to say that when a word became of general use it was of no use as a trade-mark. No respectable manufacturer or chemist would sell "tabloids" except Burroughs & Wellcome's when Burroughs & Wellcome's were ordered. He sold his own goods as "tabloids" when he knew his own goods were meant, but he never labelled his goods as such. It was a matter of vital importance to Mr. Wellcome to retain the trade-mark, but it was of less importance to the public. The orders he produced were for his goods under the name of "tabloids," though he never invoiced them as such. The public thought that all compressed tablets were tabloids. He had sent letters to customers saying that another firm claimed the exclusive right to the word "tabloid," but he sent his goods because they obviously intended his goods. In this way the customers knew what they were getting, and he protected himself. If chemists could substitute another manufacturer's goods for Burroughs & Wellcome's they would make a great profit. One of his advertisements was to the effect that on some of his goods the chemists could make a profit of 250 per cent.

"May I ask," said the witness, "whether you call that an enormous profit?"

Mr. Neville said it was more than they could make on Burroughs & Wellcome's.

Witness said that chemists naturally bought unbranded goods as much as they could because of making a larger profit, the trade in branded and proprietary goods being so much cut.

Re-examined: The bulk of goods sold by chemists were made up for them.

#### Mr. Michael Carteighe,

of Bond Street, said he had had upwards of forty years' experience, and was a Past-President of the Pharmaceutical Society. In his opinion the public regarded the words "tabloid" and "tablet" as synonymous, and meaning a flattish compressed drug. Medical men as a whole did not take the trouble to distinguish between tablets and tabloids. He had had cases of goods ordered as tabloids which were not put up by the plaintiffs.

Cross-examined: He believed Burroughs used to sell tabloids in bulk. He was not sure the public knew that "tabloids" was the exclusive word of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. They were getting better educated. He associated with medical men, and the opinion he formed was that many of them did not know that "tabloid" was the trade-mark of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Blaine, manager of the retail and dispensing depart-



ment of Messrs. Woolley, Sons & Co., of Manchester, said he could not say the public used the term tabloid to mean any special make of goods. Witness's firm often had large quantities of compressed goods ordered under the name "tabloid." Medical men in prescriptions used the word tablet and tabloid indiscriminately. Witness produced several copies of prescriptions in which the word "tabloid" was used in reference to goods not supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

In cross-examination witness said his firm on the average made up 100 prescriptions a day.

Mr. T. F. Abraham, of the firm of Clay & Abraham, chemists, of Liverpool, said that Burroughs Wellcome & Co. threatened proceedings against them in connection with the word "tablet."

I think you to'd them to go on?—Yes.

They did not?—No.

Witness said the public used the term "tabloid" to mean a tablet in the majority of cases. Doctors did not attach importance to the word "tabloid" except as a compressed drug. He had inquired what doctors meant by "tabloids," and that was the almost invariable answer. He had asked customers what they meant by "tabloid"; as a rule they had not the slightest idea—they wanted a tablet. He also produced a number of orders and prescriptions.

Cross-examined: He had never objected to the exclusive right of the plaintiffs to the word tabloid. He had something better to do.

Mr. John Bain, chemist, Liverpool, said people often asked for his "ammoniated quinine tablets" as "tabloids." The public used the word "tabloids" very indiscriminately. He had known customers come in and ask for tablets and pick out a bottle of his "tablets" and say "that is what I want." He produced a number of orders, one of which was for Burroughs & Wellcome's goods as "tablets." The manufacturers of the bottles for their tablets described the bottles on the box as "tabloid bottles."

Cross-examined: He knew "tabloid" was the trade-mark of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. He never communicated with the makers of the bottles. He had never knowingly sold tabloids other than Burroughs & Wellcome's, but a little experience of his own made him doubt whether that word was a good trade-mark. The cascara tablets they sold were bought in bottles ready labelled. He had taken exception to the labels supplied some time ago because they were so similar to those of the plaintiffs, and would not have any more of them.

Mr. Foster, chemist and druggist, of Scarborough, said he frequently had orders for goods under the term "tabloid" for goods not those of Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome. These were ordered as "tablets" or "tabloids" quite indiscriminately.

Witness went on to say that he also was threatened by the plaintiffs with proceedings in connection with the word tablet. Burroughs & Wellcome did not proceed—they collapsed.

Cross-examined: This was in 1887. He has never asserted the right to use the word "tabloid" and never had used it. They got orders for uncompressed drugs as tabloids just the same as for compressed drugs.

Mr. R. Hazlewood Jones, chemist, Herne Hill, said that whilst he was a traveller he called on about 800 doctors four times a year. He carried tablets with him. Almost invariably medical men applied the terms "tablet" or "tabloid" indiscriminately to any form of compressed drugs. It was a daily occurrence for doctors to take up a bottle of tablets and say "Send me a bottle of these 'tabloids.'" Again and again he had orders for "tabloids" which were not the goods of the plaintiffs.

Cross-examined: The 800 doctors were in the North and Midlands of England. In some cases he pointed out that "tabloid" was the trade-mark of Burroughs & Wellcome and asked if they meant Burroughs & Wellcome's make. The doctors in 90 per cent. of the cases said they did not want Burroughs & Wellcome's goods. They did not want to pay the price. His list was not a list of doctors who wanted to buy drugs cheap—they were the heads of the profession in the district in which he travelled. He was selling "tablets," and was carrying samples labelled "compressed tablets." In his view "tabella" meant a compressed drug. Witness went on to say he took orders in 90 per cent. of cases, but he tired of travelling in three years.

Mr. Neville: I am surprised. (Laughter.)

Re-examined: The doctors required the goods you were travelling in?—Yes.

Was there any attempt on your part to obtain orders for goods under the name of "tabloids"?—Certainly not.

You came to give evidence as to how your goods were described by the doctors you called on?—Yes; and for no other purpose.

What was the description by which the doctors in ninety cases out of one hundred knew them to be yours?—"Tabloids."

Is there any ground for the suggestion that you attempted to pass off your goods as "tabloids"?—No; the suggestion is one of the privileges of counsel. (Laughter.)

Mr. Neville: I never made any such suggestion.

In answer to his Lordship, witness said he travelled for Messrs. Brady & Martin, of Newcastle. When once the word "tabloid" got into use, his opinion was that doctors and the public adopted it because it was more attractive and euphonious than "tablet."

Mr. Firmin, manager of the retail department of Messrs. Gould & Co., homœopathic chemists, Moorgate Street, gave evidence to the effect that homœopathic compressed drugs are described indiscriminately as "tablets" or "tabloids."

In answer to the learned Judge, witness said that the word "tabloid" seemed to have grown up with him.

Mr. Walter then informed his Lordship that he could go on calling witnesses to Christmas, but in mercy to the Court he would not do so.

Mr. Justice Byrne: How many of these are not homœopathic?

Mr. Walter said not many of them.

Mr. Neville said he could not make any admissions as to what other witnesses would say.

Mr. Walter said he had exercised his discretion and called witnesses from various parts of the country. He could go on calling men for a week.

Mr. Neville said he would not admit that.

Counsel then proceeded to address the Court.

Mr. Walter gave a forcible address, and was followed by Mr. Neville, who had not concluded when the Court adjourned. It is expected that Mr. Neville will finish on Friday, and that Mr. Justice Byrne will reserve judgment.

### Toxic Properties of Quillaia.

Dr. E. Berdoe, Tynemouth House, Victoria Park Gate, E., writes:

A lecture was delivered this week before the Therapeutical Society at Apothecaries' Hall by Dr. R. B. Wild on "The Pharmacology of the Saponins," in the course of which the lecturer demonstrated the fact that quillaia-bark possesses extremely powerful toxic effects on the heart. So readily is the effect produced by the weakest solutions of this drug on the excised heart of the frog, a quantity as minute as one part of sapotoxin in 100,000 of water can be detected by the physiological test. Dr. Wild rather startled his audience by informing it that some dispensers are in the habit of using tincture of quillaia in place of mucilage in bismuth-mixtures, and that in consequence the prescriber sometimes finds the mixture produces gastric irritation, instead of allaying it. The meeting at once recognised a possible danger in this reprehensible practice, if it really exists, as we were assured it does. It was also stated that quillaia is employed in emulsifying oils, such as cod-liver oil preparations. My object in asking you, Sir, to publish this note is that pharmacists may be made aware of the potency of this drug on the heart-muscle, and if it be the fact that both in medicines for internal exhibition and in articles of food this dangerous drug finds a place, those who are responsible for its use may be made aware of the risk they run.

Quillaia and senega are used to some extent for emulsifying oils, but never, to our knowledge, for the suspension of bismuth salts in mixtures. No saponin preparation should ever be added to a physician's prescription without his sanction. We are obliged to Dr. Berdoe for bringing this matter so forcibly before our readers.

THE cultivation of pepper has been largely extended in Sarawak Borneo, and the planters (mostly Chinese), have done exceedingly well owing to the good prices that have been ruling for the past few years.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: November 26.

THE drug and chemical markets are dull and uninteresting this week, there having been few important fluctuations in value. The chief feature is the continued "bear" movement in the peppermint-oil and menthol markets, and at the public auctions to-day several parcels were slaughtered with the object of bringing down prices. Quinine has shown a slight improvement, but there has been little activity, the market closing dull. Phenacetin is offered at rather lower prices, and cream of tartar is firmer. At the auctions of new drugs to day there was little demand. Cape aloes met with a decline of about 1s., and a new parcel of asafetida of excellent quality was held much above buyers' ideas. Fine Sumatra benzoin sold at good prices, and the market privately is altogether firmer. A much lessened supply of cardamoms was offered, in consequence of which prices were the turn better. Ergot continues unsettled, with a wide margin in the prices quoted. Ipecacuanha was exceedingly slow of sale, and the recent firmness appears to have been lost. Eucalyptus oil was in demand at firm prices, and Japanese peppermint oil met with a considerable decline. The offerings of rhubarb comprised High-dried only, which were all bought in at firm prices. Jamaica sarsaparilla was easier, but other descriptions showed no alterations. Tinnevely senna was in small supply, and beeswax of all descriptions was steady. There was no demand for Jamaica, however, and the bulk was bought in at firm prices. The following table shows the principal fluctuations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Benzoin (Sumatra) Oil, palm Tamalinds (Barb.)	Annatto-seed Cardamoms Cream of tartar Lycopodium Quinine (sec. hands)	Aloes (Cape) Arrowroot Oil, lime Opium Phenacetin Sarsaparilla (Jamaica)	Ginger (Cochin) Ipecac. (Minas) Menthol Oil, peppermint (HGH and Jap.) Pepper, white

### Norwegian Cod-liver Oil.

In view of the recent importation of Newfoundland cod-liver oil into Norway, Mr. Peder Devold, of Aalesund, has issued a circular to the effect that in future all invoices sent out by him during the present scarcity of Norwegian oil will bear the following guarantee: "I hereby declare that I have never imported into Norway or to my factories any cod-liver oil from a foreign country, and I guarantee all cod-liver oil sold by me to be genuinely pure and the product of the livers of Norwegian cod-fish alone."

### Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, November 26:—Business is flat; cascara sagrada is dull, and carnauba wax is improving.

NEW YORK, November 26:—Market is quiet. Opium is lower at \$3 per lb. Cascara sagrada remains easy at 13c. per lb., and podophyllum-root is strong at 10c. per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla is easier at 12c. per lb. Ergot is firmer at 38c. Menthol is easy at \$5.90 per lb., and peppermint

oil is firmer at \$2.35 per lb. in bulk. Cocaine and codeine have declined 25c. per oz.

ACETANILIDE in 1-cwt. lots is quoted 8½d. per lb. net.

ACID, GALLIC, in cases is quoted 1s. 8½d. per lb.

ANTIMONY.—Crude Chinese in lump has shown an upward tendency of late, and 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. per cwt. net is quoted from Hamburg, according to quantity.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 508 barrels St. Vincent were offered, and part sold at 1½d. per lb. for good manufacturing, and 120 barrels offered without reserve sold at from 1½d. to 1¾d.

BALSAM CANADA.—It is reported that Germany is buying this up in the United States; present price of bright is 2s. 3d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—German refined is quoted 1s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f., for bells in lots of at least 1 ton; smaller quantities and tablets at proportionately higher prices. In auction 5 cases of Japanese refined, in ¼-oz. tablets, were limited at 2s. 2d. per lb., a bid of 2s. 1½d. being refused.

CANTHARIDES.—Firm. New Russian is quoted 3s. 5½d. per lb., c.i.f., for sifted, and natural 3s. 2½d.

CASTORUM.—The annual sale will be held on Wednesday, December 16. Messrs. S. Figgis & Co. have declared 350 lbs. for sale.

CEVADILLA SEED is unaltered at from 51s. 6d. to 52s. per cwt., c.i.f., according to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Crystals are quoted at 2s. 9d. per lb., in cases.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firmer, 98 per cent. powder offering at 85s. and 95 per cent. powder at 83s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—A Hamburg report states that the Russian peasants have kept back their offers until now, the consequence being that prices have declined, sound Russian offering at 1s. 5½d. and Spanish 1s. 6d. per lb. in at last 5-cwt. lots. In London prices range from 1s. 3d. up to 1s. 7d. per lb. according to holders' idea of value, the latter price being quoted for good Spanish. In auction 9 bags of small to bold sound Spanish were limited to 1s. 9d.

GALLS.—Plum-shaped Chinese are quoted 53s. and usual kind 52s. spot.

GUINEA GRAINS.—From Hamburg 43s. per cwt. is quoted for sound genuine quality in lots of at least 5 bags.

HYDROQUINONE is offered at 3s. 10d. per lb. net, in 28-lb. lots.

ISINGLASS.—At the periodical auctions held on Tuesday the demand was rather slow, prices being without much change. Bombay partly sold at firm prices. Brazil was firm to 1d. dearer for the common qualities. West India about 1d. dearer. Penang was irregular but without material change. Saigon was also irregular, prices for common being full up, and better descriptions were bought in.

LYCOPodium.—The Hamburg market is said to be practically cleared of all cheap parcels; for double sifted quality in cases 2s. 3½d. per lb. net is quoted. Prices are firmer on the spot at 2s. 4d. per lb. in cases, and 2s. 5d. for less quantity.

MAGNESIA.—American carbonate is quoted 21s. per cwt. net in barrels ex ship.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR, is firm at from 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. per lb. spot, according to holder. From Hamburg guaranteed pure from Macao in 5-case lots is quoted 4s. 9½d. per lb., and Red Ship brand 4s. 10½d. In auction 10 cases of Chinese unworked were limited at 4s. 9d.

OIL, CASTOR.—Retail sales of Calcutta seconds are reported at 2d. per lb. Belgian is rather easier at 20d. for firsts and 18d. 10s. for seconds, for short or November-December delivery. Medicinal Italian is quoted 30s. 6d. to 31s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

OIL, CITRONELLA, is firm at 1s. per lb. for tins on the spot. The article is scarce here; for shipment 11d., c.i.f., is quoted. In auction 8 cases catalogued as passing Schimmel's test were limited at 1s. per lb.



**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—The market is unaltered at from 440s. per barrel upwards for non-congealing Norwegian oil. Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 21 that the cod-liver oil market remains very quiet, stocks of prime quality being insignificant. The number of sales effected has therefore been exceedingly small, and the quotation for finest non-congealing is unaltered at 480s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 2,265 barrels against 8,865 barrels at the same time last year. In auction 75 cases Japanese were held for 60s., and 19 casks Norwegian were bought in at nominal prices.

**OIL, LEMONGRASS,** is unaltered at from 5¼d. to 5½d. per oz. spot.

**OIL, PALM.**—Lagos is firmer at 28s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—The "bear" movement in this article initiated several weeks ago appears to be growing in strength, and is evidently being backed up by several leading Japanese and German houses who seem determined to bring down the market. There is no doubt, as we have already stated, that the recent fall is caused by "bears" of September-October shipment, endeavouring to cover their heavy sales made at low prices some months ago. With this object, and in order to make a price on which to settle arbitrations, some quantity was offered in auction to-day, without reserve, and, of course, met with a big slump. Of Japanese dementholised oil 29 cases were offered in four lots without reserve. They consisted of 15 cases "unworked" Kobayashi brand, which brought 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.—one lot 5s. 9d., and 9 cases "worked" Nagaska brand, which sold at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d., and 5 cases "unworked" Yazawa brand, for which 5s. 6d. per lb. was paid. Ten cases of American HGH were also offered without reserve, and sold at from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. Privately business has been done in Kobayashi dementholised at 5s., c.i.f., for November-December shipment, and for HGH 12s. 6d. spot has been paid. A fair quantity of oil bought "c.i.f." is now arriving, which, to sell at present prices, would show a serious loss, so that it may be expected that these second-hand sellers will hold tight until the atmosphere becomes clearer.

The peppermint-oil case of *Hobbs v. Treatt*, which was down for hearing on Monday, November 23, has been settled privately, it is said, to the satisfaction of all parties.

**OIL, WOOD.**—For arrival sellers quote 24s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., November to December steamer.

**OPIUM.**—The market for all descriptions is easier, and a few small sales of manufacturing Tokat seconds have been made at rather lower rates—about 9s. 6d. The market for Persian is quiet and inactive.

**SMYRNA,** November 13.—The sales for the last fortnight amount to 148 cases, including 110 cases current talequale, at from 7s. 10d. to 7s. 11d., and 38 cases various Karahissar t.g., at from 7s. 11d. to 8s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. About 90 cases of the above were for the United States, 10 cases on speculative account, and the balance for England and the Continent. The continued fall in exchange and the abundance of paper money has influenced the above prices. The weather continues favourable for the sowings, and the general impression is that we have not yet reached bottom prices, as if the market should not be supported for a couple of weeks, weak needy dealers may make fresh concessions. On the other hand, should large buyers continue to operate, and speculators come on the market, we may see a slight advance. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,584 cases, against 4,493 cases at the same period of last year.

**ORRIS.**—Selected Florentine root is quoted 21s. per cwt. net by one holder.

**PHENACETIN.**—The price of this article continues to fall, and it can now be bought at 2s. 8d. per lb. net, which is almost below cost. It is said that a change for the better must take place ere long, and it may probably take the form of a rearranged convention admitting all the makers.

**POTASHES.**—A few small sales of first Montreal have been made at 40s., and first Canadian at 37s.

**QUININE.**—A rather firmer feeling has been evident this week with small sales of December at 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 0¾d., March at 1s. 0½d. per oz., and May at 1s. 0¾d. If the month's

shipments of cinchona should prove small a further improvement may be looked for.

During the eight months ending August the exports of quinine preparations, &c., from Germany were as follows:

	1901	1902	1903
Kilos ...	136,900	134,400	110,600

**SAFFRON.**—An advice from Valencia to hand this week states that the crop is now only half that of last year, which was not a large one, and that the article is excited in Valencia.

**SANDALWOOD.**—A Continental report states that at the sandalwood auction in Mysore, commencing November 16, a less quantity than usual was offered, so that the high prices of wood will, in all probability, be sustained.

**SANDARAC.**—In fair Mogador business is reported at 67s. 6d. per cwt., and pickings at 51s.

**SPICES.**—At auction Cochin *Ginger* was much lower, but of cut little was sold; practically 1,000 bags were bought in; privately about 800 bags, rather rough, have been sold at 26s. Of 58 barrels Jamaica offered 40 sold at 38s. to 39s. 6d. for ordinary dullish, and 43s. for medium dullish. *White pepper* was lower, good Singapore selling at 10½d., fine being bought in at 10¾d.; black was bought in, and privately there are sellers on the spot at 6¾d. Ordinary to fair *Pimento* was bought in at 4¼d. to 4¾d. *Nutmegs* and *Mace* both quiet. Fine bright picked Amboyna *Cloves* sold at 10d., and Penang, ditto, were bought in at 10d. Zanzibar privately have been very quiet, closing sellers on Wednesday at 7½d. for March-May delivery.

**SULPHONAL.**—It is reported that no sulphonal is now being manufactured at the present low prices, and that the stocks are being slowly reduced; 3s. 9d. per lb. is about the price.

### London Drug-auctions

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aceroides .....	198	0	Oil, bay .....	4	0
Aloes—			camphor .....	33	33
Cape .....	35	35	cassia .....	15	0
Ambergris .....	5	4	castor .....	7	0
Aniseed (Russ.) ..	5	0	chaulmoogra ..	3	0
star .....	10	0	cinnamon-leaf ..	4	0
Anatto-seed .....	18	18	citronella .....	8	0
Areca .....	73	10	cocoanut .....	4	0
Argol (Cape) .....	8	8	cod-liver (Nor.) ..	19	0
Asafetida .....	54	0	(Jap.) .....	75	0
Balsam—			eucalyptus .....	28	16
Copaiba .....	27	0	lime (W.I.) .....	13	9
Benzoin—			neroli .....	1	1
Palembang .....	15	0	olive .....	4	0
Saigon .....	4	0	patchouli .....	5	0
Sumatra .....	76	51	peppermint .....	49	10
Buchu .....	4	4	rose (E.I.) .....	2	0
Calumba .....	21	21	Orris (Flor.) .....	10	0
Camphor (Jap. ref.)	5	0	Quillaia .....	20	0
Cannabis indica ..	1	1	Rhubarb .....	19	2
Cardamoms .....	139	115	Saffron .....	5	0
Cascara sagrada ..	10	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Cascarilla .....	2	0	grey Jamaica ..	45	45
Cassia fistula .....	9	9	Lima Jamaica ..	17	7
Castor-seed .....	7	0	native Jam. ....	8	0
Cinchona .....	16	16	Seedlac .....	134	0
Civet .....	3	3	Senna—		
Coca-leaves .....	14	14	Alex. ....	56	6
Cubebes .....	21	0	Timnevelly .....	40	40
Cuttle-fish bone ..	27	0	Squills .....	11	0
Elaterium .....	1	1	Strophanthus ..	5	0
Ergot .....	10	0	Tamarinds .....	75	25
Fennel-seed .....	25	0	Tonka-beans .....	20	6
Gentian .....	20	0	Turmeric .....	242	0
Guaiacum .....	4	1	Vanillin (oz.) ..	200	0
Gum acacia .....	141	0	Wax (bees)—		
Honey—			Australian .....	2	0
Jamaica .....	120	70	Borneo .....	1	1
Ipecacuanha—			Chinese .....	19	0
Cartagena .....	4	0	East Indian .....	49	0
Rio (Matto Grosso)	18	0	Haitian .....	13	13
" (Minas) .....	5	5	Jamaica .....	19	3
Lime-juice .....	3	3	Madagascar ..	74	17
Menthol .....	5	5	Morocco .....	21	0
Musk .....	3	3	Mozambique .....	54	42
Myrrh .....	6	0	Nyassaland .....	4	0
Oil—			Zanzibar .....	39	29
aniseed star .....	10	0	Wax, veg. (Jap.) ..	39	0



**ALGÆS.**—Cape was the only description offered, and the parcel was of excellent quality; prices were about 1s. easier compared with the last public sale. Good to fine bright hard sold at from 46s. 6d. to 49s., slightly drossy seconds 44s. to 45s., and a case of dull 41s. per cwt. A further lot of four cases drossy seconds sold at 46s. 6d.

**ANNATTO-SEED.**—Fair Madras sold readily at from 3½d. to 4d. per lb., being firmer.

**ARECA.**—Ten bags of fair Zanzibar slightly wormy sold at 11s. per cwt., and for good 17s. 6d. was wanted.

**ARGOL.**—Fair grey Cape sold at 53s., and dark dusty 35s. per cwt.

**ASAFETIDA.**—A new parcel, consisting mostly of very regular good brownish gummy block from Bombay, was offered, but buyers' ideas of value were pitched in a low key, and nothing sold. It will no doubt be sold privately, as there are several orders about.

**BALSAM COPAIBA.**—Pará was in fair supply, 22 kegs being offered. They mostly consisted of good pale thin balsam, for which 1s. 9d. per lb. was wanted. Five other cases of bright thick Maracaibo, catalogued "guaranteed B.P.," were offered, and 1s. 1d. per lb. was wanted for them.

**BENZONIN.**—Dearer. At auction 40 cases of fine almondy Sumatra seconds were offered, and as such quality has been absent from our market for three or four years they sold readily at high prices, viz. from 8l. 12s. 6d. to 8l. 17s. 6d. per cwt., and ditto, not quite so well packed, brought 7l. 17s. 6d. to 8l. Ten cases of middling seconds sold, without reserve, at 95s. Fair Palembang in blocks was limited, at 50s. Four cases of unsorted Saigon (catalogued as Siam) were offered and bought in, including good hard siftings in block, at 6l.

**BUCHU.**—The quality offered was better than has been seen for some time past, mostly being fair round green leaf, for which 9½d. was paid.

**CALUMBA.**—Twenty-one bags of fair rather dark part stemmy sorts sold, without reserve, at 14s.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—A small box of poor brownish tops was sold at 3s. 3d. per lb.

**CARDAMOMS.**—There was a very small supply and prices showed a slight improvement. Ceylon Mysore, good bold smooth picked were limited at 2s. 9d., and bold medium pale at 1s. 9d. Good medium pale sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; fair medium pale, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; small brownish, 10d.; good bold, slightly dullish and open, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; good medium slightly open, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; small open, 11½d.; brown and split, 8d. to 9½d.; lean brown Malabar, 8d. to 9d., subject. Seed, 1s. per lb.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Two-year-old bark was held at 85s.

**CASSIA FISTULA.**—Nine baskets of very lean pod sold at 30s. per cwt.

**CINCHONA.**—In auction 12 serons of good Loxa quill sold at 10½d. per lb.

**CIVET.**—Three horns of doubtful quality per land carriage sold, without reserve, at 2s. per oz.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—Six cases of good green Ceylon sold at 1s. 2d. per lb., and for a further 8 cases of ordinary to fair greenish 9d. to 10d. per lb. was paid.

**ELATERIUM.**—A box from Malta containing about 600 odd ounces sold at 1s. per oz.

**GUAIACUM.**—Good glassy block sold at 10½d. per lb., subject.

**GUM ARABIC.**—Good pale picked Trieste grain (5 cases) sold at 80s.

**HONEY.**—Quiet and difficult to quit. Dark liquid amber Jamaica in barrels sold at 20s. per cwt., and 57 cases brought from 26s. to 27s. 6d. for good bright syrupy, and 23s. 6d. to 25s. for darker ditto and partly mixed. Privately good white Italian is getting scarce: sales are reported at 37s. per cwt.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Slow of sale in auction. Fair to good (Rio) Matto Grosso was limited, at from 6s. to 6s. 2d. per lb., and a bale of sea-damaged brought 4s. 8d. Five bales Minas

sold, without reserve, at from 5s. to 5s. 4d. per lb. for fair quality. Four packages of Cartagena were limited at 5s. per lb.

‡ **LIME-JUICE.**—Three hogsheads unworked from Dominica sold at 9d. per gallon.

**MENTHOL.**—In auction a *bond-fide* sale of 5 cases of Kobayashi brand was made, without reserve, at 19s. per lb. This transaction was of course on behalf of "bear" sellers, and it serves the purpose of making a price on which arbitrations may be decided. Privately sales of Kobayashi for November-December shipment are reported at 14s., c.i.f. Holders now ask 20s. for Kobayashi.

**OIL, CAMPHOR.**—Thirty-three cases sold at 32s. 6d. per cwt.

**OIL, CASSIA.**—Fifteen cases of oil containing 76 to 77 per cent. c.a., according to Umney's analysis, were held for 2s. 11d. per lb. Privately 70 to 75 per cent. c.a. is quoted 2s. 8d., and 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. c.a., 2s. 11d. to 3s. spot.

**OIL, EUCALYPTUS.**—Magnet brand (B.P. quality) sold at 1s. 2d. per lb., and a further parcel of 10 cases guaranteed B.P. had been sold privately.

**OIL, LIME.**—Ordinary West Indian distilled brought 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.

**OIL, PATCHOULI.**—Fisher's brand was limited, at 1s. 9d. per oz.

**RHUBARB.**—The offerings mostly comprised High-dried, which were all bought in at firm prices. Only 2 cases were sold, being medium and bold flat Shensi mixed with High-dried, part wormy and of old import, at 9d. per lb.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Of grey Jamaica 45 bales offered and sold at from 1s. to 1s. 1d. for fair rolled fibrous, and from 10d. to 11½d. for coarse and partly country-damaged, 9d. being paid for sea-damaged. Ten bales of loose Honduras and Lima mixed realised 8d. Eight bales of Native-Jamaica were bought in, including good red, for which 1s. 1d. was wanted. Of Lima 4 bales sold at 1s. 1d., and 3 bales at 11d. per lb.

**SENNA.**—Only a small quantity was offered, and prices were unaltered, Tinnevely selling at from 2d. to 2½d. per lb. for a fairly uniform parcel of good small to medium greenish leaf. The s.s. *Moldavia* from Bombay has brought 170 bales. Fair palish Alexandrian pod partly sold at 6½d. per lb., subject, and fair half leaf was limited at 3½d., and siftings at 2½d. per lb.

**TAMARINDS.**—Good Barbados in bond sold at from 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per cwt.

**TONKA BEANS.**—A case of lean black Pará sold at 11d., at which price further lots were available. Fair frosted Pará were held at 1s. 3d., and 5 bags of common foxy sold at 4½d. per lb.

**VANILLIN.**—Guaranteed chemically pure (200 ozs.) was obtainable at 1s. 4d. per oz.; it was off colour.

**WAX, BEES'.**—Jamaica was neglected, the bulk being bought in at firm prices, good at 7l. 12s. 6d., and dark brown mixed at 7l. 10s. A few odd packages sold at 7l. 5s. to 7l. 7s. 6d. for dark to fair. Zanzibar was fully steady, selling at 6l. 17s. 6d. for good block, 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. for fair, and 6l. 5s. for mixed wormy. Dark chocolate Madagascar block brought 6l. 15s., and good 7l. (2 casks). A case of slightly wormy Borneo sold at 5l., and 13 barrels San Domingo from Hayti sold at 6l. 12s. 6d., subject, for good.

## Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, November 25.

**ACID, TARTARIC.**—Prices are well maintained, owing to the sudden advance in crude tartar.

**BALSAM COPAIBA (MARANHAM).**—Still held firmly at 1s. 7½d. per lb. Only a limited quantity is offered, the arrivals having been very light during the last few weeks.

**BEESWAX (CHILIAN).**—Further sales have been made at 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. to 7l. 15s., according to quality.

**CALABAR BEANS.**—Further sales have taken place at 8d. per lb. in store.

**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—Reports come to hand of a further advance in crude material on the Continent, in consequence of which



several makers have raised their prices. Some have instructed their agents not to sell without submitting, as they expect the prices to still further advance in the near future.

**CASTOR OIL.**—We have to report further sales of good seconds Calcutta at 2½*d.* per lb. in store. The small lots offering on the quay have all been sold; the stock of first-pressure French is still very limited. Holders are firm at 2½*d.* per lb.

**CARNAUBA WAX.**—Yellow is slightly easier at 100s. per cwt.; grey is in good demand, and the price is still maintained at 87s.6*d.* per cwt.

**GUINEA GRAINS.**—A further arrival of 10 bags sold on private terms.

**QUILLAIA-BARK.**—Sales have been made in store at 21*l.* 10s. per ton. Stocks are again reduced, and firmly held.

## German Drug-market.

Hamburg, November 24.

Business is very quiet at present.

**AGAR-AGAR** is steady at from 305*m.* to 310*m.* per 100 kilos.

**ANISEED** is firm at 41*m.* to 43*m.* per 100 kilos.

**ANTIMONY** is firmer at 22*m.* per 100 kilos.

**ANNATTO-SEED.**—Lower at 80*m.* per 100 kilos.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED)** shows more inquiry, and is tending firmer; second-hand. 415*m.* per 100 kilos.

**CASCARA SAGRADA** is quiet at 160*m.* per 100 kilos.

**CARNAUBA WAX** remains firm at from 175*m.* to 200*m.* per 100 kilos., according to quality.

**PENUGREEK-SEED** is firm, and dearer at 16*m.* per 100 kilos.

**GOLDEN SEAL** is firm at 730*m.* per 100 kilos.

**JAPANESE WAX** is quiet at 145*m.* to 150*m.* per 100 kilos.

**LYCOPODIUM** is firmer at 515*m.* per 100 kilos.

**MENTHOL** is quiet, and forward delivery is lower.

**QUININE** is unchanged at 35*m.* per kilo.

**SPERMACETT** is firm at 215*m.* to 210*m.* per 100 kilos.

**OILS (FIXED).**—Cod liver is firm, non-congealing oil being quoted 425*m.* per barrel. Castor is quiet and neglected; first-pressing, in barrels, 40*m.* per 100 kilos. Rape is firm at 48*m.* per 100 kilos., duty free, in barrels. Linseed and cotton-seed are lower.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—Star-anise is firmer at 10½*m.* per kilo. Citronella oil is also firm at 215*m.* per 100 kilos. Japanese peppermint is scarce on the spot at 17*m.*, and for delivery 15½*m.* per kilo. is quoted; HGH is quoted 14*m.* per lb.

## Japanese Drug and Chemical Markets.

Yokohama, October 30.

Business in general is dull, owing to the decreased demand for imported articles, which is chiefly due to rumours of possible war with Russia.

In export articles star aniseed is quiet and no important business has been done; the nominal quotation is 8.50 yen for 1902 crop, and for this year's crop 9.70 yen per picul is asked. Galls are wanted; 23.50 yen to 24 yen per picul is quoted, without buyers. Ginger is quoted at 9.75 yen per picul for last year's crop, and for new crop 8.75 yen per picul is wanted. The present stock is about 5,000 piculs, and new crop is said to be some 50,000 piculs. Menthol is very steady, without sellers, at 11 yen to 12 yen per catty, and some 500 cases (60 lbs. each) changed hand before the advance at prices ranging from 8.50 yen to 9.00 yen per catty, and it is also said that about the same quantity changed hands at Kobe. About 400 to 500 cases peppermint oil (60 lbs. each) was sold some time ago at from 2.75 yen to 3.00 yen per catty, and similar quantities have been sold in Kobe. Japanese sellers are now very busy in delivering their contracts, which are said to be for October, November, and December delivery. The position of peppermint this year is very peculiar. Japanese merchants tried very hard to induce buyers at the beginning of the season to operate, in anticipation of lower prices and larger crop this year, and foreign buyers commenced their purchases when Japanese merchants came down to 8.50 yen for menthol and 2.75 yen for oil, and they secured a large portion of their requirements. Japanese merchants, after selling the required quantities, commenced purchasing in the producing districts, as usual, and bought very freely at the prices ruling in the interior, which caused a sharp advance. They are still purchasing very eagerly now in order to cover their contracted quantities, thus making prices again higher. This year's crop all over the producing districts is estimated at about 140,000 to 150,000 cattles of raw oil. Cod-liver oil is steady at 30 yen per lb., with a very short supply. Iodine is unchanged; iodide of potassium is quoted 3.10 yen to 3.20 yen per lb.; iodoform, pure, 5 yen per lb.; crude iodine, 3.15 yen to 3.20 yen per lb. (90 per cent.). This year's crop is said to be about 130,000 lbs. to 160,000 lbs.

In import articles, carbolic-acid crystals is very low, at 24 sen per lb., owing to no demand. Bismuth subnitrate is weak, at 3.55 yen per lb.; stock is estimated at some 12,000 lbs. Cocoa butter is low, at 60 sen per lb.; cocaine is very cheap, at 8.40 yen per oz., and buyers are expecting further fall in the primary

market. Gentiana is firmer, at 16.50 yen per picul, owing to light supply. Lycopodium is much higher, on account of the short supply, and 1.60 yen per lb. is nominally quoted. Morphine is lifeless, at 36 yen per lb., owing to the absence of demand and stock is rather heavy. Pot. bromid. is steady, at 88 sen to 89 sen per lb. Pot. cyanide (30 per cent.) is lower, at 23 sen per lb., without important sales. Quinine is quiet on account of absence of demand, and present quotation is 75 sen to 77 sen per oz. for mur. acid; 50 sen to 52 sen per oz. for sulphate. The stock is about 30,000 oz. Santonin is higher, at 12.20 yen per lb., but the demand has decreased of late, owing to the extreme cost. Semen cynae is steadily held, at 43 yen per picul. Senega is firm, at 1.85 yen per lb., and present stock is about 3,000 lb. Sugar of milk is still very low in comparison with the prices ruling in primary markets, business being done at 24.50 yen per cwt., and the cost to import is 30 yen per cwt. The stock is about 250 cwt., and as soon as it is reduced prices will no doubt advance.

## World's Production of Rubber.

The figures in the following table were published in *Industrie et Commerce de Caoutchouc* of November 6, 1903, and relate to the world's production of rubber:

	Quantity Produced	
	1900	1902
	Tons	Tons
Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia ... ..	25,000	30,000
Other States of South America ...	3,500	1,000
Central America and Mexico ...	2,500	2,000
Straits Settlements and dependencies	—	1,000
East and West Africa and the Congo country ... ..	24,000	20,000
Java, Borneo, &c. ... ..	1,000	—
Madagascar and Mauritius ... ..	1,000	—
India, Burma, and Ceylon ... ..	500	—
Total ... ..	57,500	54,000

## Peruvian Products.

According to a British Consular report on the trade of Peru during 1902, there are now twenty-one small factories for the production of crude cocaine in that country. During 1900 164,864 oz. was produced, and in 1901 the output increased to 376,320 oz. The figures for 1902 do not appear to be available. Of coca-leaves 754 tons was exported from Peru last year, against 601 tons in 1901 and 557 tons in 1900. From Salaverry 30,856 oz. of crude cocaine was exported, valued at 5,002*l.*, of which 8,812 oz. was shipped to the United Kingdom last year, and the remainder to Germany and France. Coca-leaves representing 61,096 lbs. (1,371*l.*) were shipped from Salaverry during 1902, of which 7,840 lbs. went to Germany, and the remainder to the United States. Among the exports of *Bolivian* produce from Mollendo were 5,540 cwt. of cinchona (14,540*l.*), 25 cwt. of coca-leaves (51*l.*), and 25 cwt. of rhatany (127*l.*). Included among the *Peruvian* produce exported from Mollendo were 96,560 cwt. (34,300*l.*) borate of lime, 170 cwt. cinchona (453*l.*), 13,940 cwt. coca-leaves (28,300*l.*), 320 cwt. rhatany, and 1,232 lbs. (14,330*l.*) crude cocaine. The bulk of the exports of coca-leaves from Mollendo is now sent to New York, whereas in former years Hamburg was the chief market.

## Prussian State Potash-mine.

The Prussian Government has obtained permission to open a State potassium-mine at Blücherode, in the district of Sangerhausen, Harz mountains, Saxony. The Government recently obtained the mining rights to a tract of land of 23,552,317 square feet in area. It petitioned the Imperial Department of Commerce and Industry for a mining concession, which was refused, however. Prussia subsequently obtained this concession, nevertheless, with the assistance of the Erfurt District Mining and Inspection Board, to which it appealed.

In a report on the trade and agriculture of the British Central Africa protectorate, Mr. McClunie, head of the scientific department, writes that ginger, is a product which at the present time gives great promise of being worthy of extensive cultivation. The climate is eminently suitable, and as 40s. may be reckoned on as about the average London price per cwt., it ought to be largely grown. Experiments have proved that from one crown it is possible to obtain over twenty good strong shoots in a year, and it is estimated that it is possible to obtain ½ lb. weight of ginger from each plant in the same period.



## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

### REPORTS.

THE powder distributed to students on October 28 contained 8 parts of lead chloride, 1 part of sodium arsenate, and 1 part of sodium phosphate.

The calculated composition of such a mixture is

Pb ...	...	...	...	59.6
Na ...	...	...	...	2.4
H ...	...	...	...	0.1
Cl ...	...	...	...	20.4
AsO <sub>4</sub> ...	...	...	...	3.5
PO <sub>4</sub> ...	...	...	...	2.6
H <sub>2</sub> O ...	...	...	...	11.4
				100.0

Samples of the powder were distributed to 123 students, and 52 reports were sent in for examination.

All our correspondents detected the hydrochloric radical. The failures in the detection of the other constituents of the powder were: (a) Metallic radicals—lead, 1; sodium, 6. (b) Acid radicals—Arsenic, 36; phosphoric, 30. Seventeen students failed to report that water was evolved when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube.

Our exercise this month has proved to be somewhat less easily dealt with by many of our correspondents than several of its immediate predecessors—not so much, apparently, on account of its presenting any one serious difficulty, but rather because it involved several minor difficulties. Some students found difficulty in preparing a solution of the powder. A perfectly clear solution was obtainable, however, by boiling the mixture for a few minutes with a considerable quantity of moderately concentrated hydrochloric acid; and this solution yielded, on cooling, a deposit of white crystals which were easily proved to consist of lead chloride only. The successful handling of the subsequent stages of the analysis depended largely upon the effective treatment of the filtrate from these crystals with hydrogen sulphide. The very few students who treated this filtrate with hydrogen sulphide in such a way as to remove the whole of the lead and of the arsenic radical met with little further difficulty; but a partial removal of these was all that was effected in the majority of cases, and much confusion ensued in consequence. To effect complete removal of the arsenic radical it was necessary that the filtrate should be kept hot for a considerable length of time while being treated with hydrogen sulphide; but the fulfilment of this requirement ensured that part, at least, of the lead remained unprecipitated in the hot solution, and it was only after the mixture was cooled and highly diluted, and then saturated in the cold with hydrogen sulphide, that the lead was wholly precipitated as sulphide. The filtrate from the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate, when boiled down to a small volume and neutralised with ammonia, did not yield any precipitate, since it now contained only sodium chloride and phosphate, along with hydrochloric acid. When the lead and the arsenic radical had not been removed completely by means of hydrogen sulphide, the addition of excess of ammonia to the filtrate produced a precipitate of lead arsenate or phosphate, or both, which was very generally mistaken for aluminium hydroxide or for a barium group or magnesium phosphate.

So far as the special treatment necessary in the case of many mixtures containing phosphates is concerned (as referred to in last month's report), the powder did not furnish

an example requiring such special treatment, since it did not contain any metallic radicals of the iron, barium, and magnesium groups, and the phosphoric radical could be separated from the metallic radicals present, except those of the alkali group, by means of hydrogen sulphide.

The special features brought out by this month's reports are (1) the very large number of failures in the detection of the arsenic radical (or of arsenium in any form); (2) the frequent conclusion that phosphate was present, when the reaction obtained might equally well indicate the presence of arsenate, which had not been detected or proved absent; and (3) the numerous failures to prove conclusively the presence or absence of phosphate when arsenate had been detected, no attempt at separation of the latter being made prior to testing for the former by means of ammonium molybdate.

In consequence of the exceedingly numerous failures in the detection of arsenium, we have decided to place before our correspondents this month a description of the film-tests devised some forty years ago by Bunsen, by the aid of which the presence of the arsenium might have been detected with almost absolute certainty in a few seconds, and by using only a very small quantity of the powder. These tests are made use of by a few students, but their elegance and utility entitle them to more extended employment than they meet with at present. Part of the abundant metallic film obtained from a few particles of this month's mixture dissolved instantly in 20-per-cent. nitric acid, indicating the presence of lead, cadmium, or zinc; and the remainder of the film dissolved instantly in bleaching solution, indicating the presence of arsenium. If our correspondents will take the trouble to work carefully through the film-reactions of all the elements mentioned in the description annexed, and will then practise on a selection of suitable substances of unknown composition, we have little doubt that they will find this method of dry-way examination useful in many instances in future.

### PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

SAMUEL MANNERS, 7 Vere Street, Oxford Street, W.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

ARTHUR E. YOUNG, 65 Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

*First Prize.*—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

*Second Prize.*—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

### MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

#### 1. Correspondents who are unqualified:

Samuel Manners (first prize) ...	98	Morphia ...	81
Arthur E. Young (second prize) ...	96	Johnstone ...	80
Acetone (Norfolk) ...	92	I. H. Bell ...	79
Venus ...	89	Cambrian ...	79
Blue ...	88	Liaph ...	79
Nellie Derrington ...	86	A. S. Birkbeck ...	78
Eugenol ...	86	Acacia ...	77
Paracyanogen ...	86	Cruce Vinco ...	77
Alex. T. Hope ...	85	A. J. D. ...	75
W. P. P. ...	85	W. J. C. ...	75
L. S. Lindley ...	84	Radix ...	73
Aloe ...	84	Onyx ...	70
Bennett ...	84	Xenon ...	65
Silver ...	84	Q. E. D. ...	61
Alizarin ...	83	R. W., W. R. ...	60
J. H. Cooper ...	82	Derwent ...	57
W. F. Jackson, jun. ...	82	Fiscal ...	54
Samuel Kelly ...	81	Ambition ...	28
		Menthol ...	—



2. *Correspondents who are qualified, or who have not indicated that they are unqualified:*

Alchemy ... ..	87	Infirmary ... ..	78
Beta-Naphthol ... ..	80	M. H. W. ... ..	66
Cryptopine ... ..	95	Nondum ... ..	76
Danver ... ..	79	Ooma ... ..	72
F.H. W. ... ..	82	Patience ... ..	80
G. P. ... ..	82	Phenol ... ..	79
Hebron ... ..	79	Acetone (Nottingham) ... ..	—
Hypo ... ..	76		

### BUNSEN'S FILM-TESTS

A SMALL quantity of the solid substance to be tested is taken up on a piece of asbestos thread, by moistening the end of the thread with water and dipping it into the powder, and is then held in the *reducing* (slightly luminous) tip of the Bunsen flame. [To obtain a suitable reducing flame the gas-supply should be diminished until the Bunsen flame is not more than 3 inches long, and the air-supply then reduced until the apex of the inner cone shows a luminous tip of about the size of a barleycorn. In order to steady the flame the use of the conical chimney is almost imperative.] To collect the films a glazed porcelain basin, containing water to keep it cool, is held in one of the positions indicated below for the two classes of films obtainable. Care must be taken that the outside of the basin is dry.

**Metallic Films.**—To collect the black or grey metallic film hold the basin close above the asbestos. Treat the film with a drop of cold 20-per-cent. nitric acid, when behaviour may be observed as follows:

Antimony, arsenium ... ..	Not appreciably attacked.
Bismuth, mercury * ... ..	Slowly dissolved.
Cadmium, lead, zinc ... ..	Instantly dissolved.

Films of arsenium and antimony may be distinguished from each other by their behaviour when treated with a drop of a solution of a hypochlorite (bleaching-solution):

Arsenium ... ..	Instantly dissolved.
Antimony ... ..	Very slowly attacked.

#### Notes respecting Metallic Films.

1. Care must be taken that the flame employed in testing for the production of metallic films is not sufficiently luminous to yield a soot-film.
2. Soot-films may sometimes be obtained when the substance under examination is an organic compound. Thus, tartar emetic may yield a film consisting of antimony mixed with soot.
3. Molybdic acid and some molybdates yield a characteristic blue film of a lower oxide of molybdenum instead of a metallic film.
4. Some ammonium salts, such as ammonium chloride, and some metallic chlorides, such as lead chloride, yield colourless films, which consist simply of the original substances.

**Oxide-films.**—To collect the oxide-film hold the porcelain basin just above the highest visible tip of the non-luminous portion of the flame. The film, after its colour has been noted, may be further submitted to the action of reagents for the observation of characteristic changes, as tabulated below:

—	Oxide-film	Iodide-film	Iodide-film when breathed upon	Iodide-film with Ammonia
Antimony	White	Orange-red	Disappears temporarily	Disappears permanently
Arsenium	White	Yellow	Disappears temporarily	Disappears permanently
Bismuth	Yellowish-white	Bluish-brown to pink at edges	Disappears temporarily with difficulty	Red to yellowish-brown
Lead . .	Pale yellow	Yellow	Unchanged	Disappears temporarily
Cadmium	Brown	White	No visible change	No visible change
Zinc . .	White	White	No visible change	No visible change

The iodide-films referred to above are obtained by exposing the oxide-films to the fumes of hydriodic acid, produced by the action of atmospheric moisture on phosphorus iodide. [The phosphorus

iodide may be obtained by placing in a 2-oz. wide-mouthed bottle, which is provided with a good-fitting glass stopper, two or three slightly wet fragments of phosphorus, of the size of a split pea, and then at once dropping upon them about 15 to 20 gr. of solid iodine. After a few seconds a short but brisk action takes place, accompanied by the evolution of heat and light, and when this has occurred the stopper is placed in the bottle. A dense cloud, due to the escape of hydriodic acid, is produced on subsequently taking out the stopper for a few seconds; and the oxide films are exposed to the action of this cloud in order to obtain the iodide-films.] The object of breathing upon the iodide-films so produced is to ascertain whether the iodides dissolve or not in the moisture deposited from the breath. The iodide-films are treated with ammonia by exposing them to the gas given off from ammonia-solution.

The white oxide-films obtained from antimony and arsenium compounds may be distinguished from each other by moistening them with a drop of silver-nitrate solution, and exposing to ammonia gas:

Antimony ... ..	Black precipitate of metallic silver.
Arsenium ... ..	Yellow precipitate of silver arsenite.

#### Notes respecting Oxide-films.

1. Mercury compounds do not yield an oxide-film. When operating to obtain oxide-films a film of metallic mercury is often obtained from these compounds. Hydriodic acid has very little effect upon such a film of metallic mercury, but occasionally a slight reddish film of mercuric iodide is formed.
2. As the film of zinc oxide is white, and is therefore not easily observed when deposited on a white surface, it may with advantage be collected on the bottom of a test-tube, half-filled with cold water and held above the tip of the flame. A deposit of an ammonium salt must not be mistaken, however, for a zinc-oxide film.
3. The production of oxide-films in certain cases (such, for example, as that of zinc in presence of compounds of iron, manganese, or chromium) is only attained, if at all, by prolonged heating.

**General Note respecting Metallic and Oxide Films.**—Metallic sulphides, as a class, seldom yield satisfactory film reactions. Substances known to contain sulphides may be oxidised by treatment with concentrated nitric acid prior to the application of the film-tests.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARTHUR E. YOUNG.—Had the filtrate from the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate contained magnesium it should have given a precipitate of ammonium magnesium phosphate on neutralisation with ammonia, since it contained the phosphoric radical.

ACETONE (NORFOLK).—When the filtrate from the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate was evaporated to dryness a residue was left which contained sodium chloride and phosphate only. We had no difficulty in obtaining marked evidence of the presence of the latter, and are unable to explain your failure to detect it, unless you added ammonium molybdate to a solution which contained too much hydrochloric acid or other chloride.

BLUE.—The precipitate which you mistook for aluminium hydroxide almost certainly consisted of lead phosphate or arsenate, or both, due primarily to the incomplete removal of lead as sulphide by means of hydrogen sulphide. See reply to "Acetone," above.

EUGENOL.—It is erroneous to suppose that the non-evolution of carbonic oxide, when a substance is heated with dilute hydrochloric acid, proves the absence of formate and oxalate. Had you read the announcement of the exercise more carefully you could not have come to the conclusion that the presence of lead chloride was precluded because that substance is not a B.P. salt.

PARACYANOGEN.—There is no evidence in your report that you applied any test for the phosphoric radical.

W. P. P.—The sublimate you obtained on heating the powder in a dry tube consisted of lead chloride, which is distinctly volatile. Had you compared the behaviour of the powder, when heated, with that of lead acetate, you could not have concluded that the latter salt was present—in any appreciable quantity, at least. You appear to confuse with each other the reactions of arsenious compounds and of arsenates.

ALOE.—We failed to obtain any indication of the presence of sulphate, and attribute the reaction you observed to impurity in your sodium carbonate. The black precipitate produced on treating with ammonium sulphide the sublimate formed when the powder was heated in a dry tube consisted of lead sulphide. See first sentence of reply to "W. P. P."

BENNETT.—The yellowish-red substance formed when the powder was boiled with potassium hydroxide was due to the action of the latter reagent on the lead chloride. See latter part of reply to "Aloe."

\* The film of mercury is grey and scattered.



**ALIZARIN and OTHERS.**—The supposed precipitate of calcium citrate obtained when testing for acid-radicals, must have consisted of calcium phosphite or arsenate, or of both.

**J. H. COOPER.**—Seeing that you found arsenate and suspected phosphate, it is unfortunate that you did not take steps to remove the former completely, and then test for the latter in such a way as to settle the question.

**SAMUEL KELLY.**—The indications of aluminium and of calcium which you obtained seem to have arisen entirely from failure to separate the lead completely as sulphide by means of hydrogen sulphide. The fact that lead sulphide is distinctly soluble in moderately dilute hydrochloric acid is very often overlooked, and it is responsible for many errors.

**MORPHIA.**—It is generally worse than useless, because wholly misleading, to test for potassium by means of chloroplatinic acid in the original hydrochloric-acid solution of a mixture. The test can only be applied usefully to solutions which are free from metallic radicals belonging to other groups than that of the alkali metals.

**I. H. BELL.**—The liberation of chlorine, along with hydrochloric acid, when the powder was heated with concentrated sulphuric acid, was due to the oxidising action of the liberated arsenic acid on part of the hydrochloric acid.

**LIAPH.**—You do not say how you prepared the solution to which you added barium nitrate in testing for acid radicals; but as you state that this reagent did not produce any precipitate, it was presumably an acid solution—in which case your conclusion that phosphate and arsenate were absent was unsupported by evidence, as well as contrary to fact.

**A. S. BIRKBECK.**—Had you taken care to add silver nitrate in excess to the neutral solution in which you detected the presence of chloride, you would have found that after a certain stage the precipitate of silver salt obtained was no longer white, but yellowish-brown.

**CRUCE VINCO.**—In testing for bromide by means of chlorine-water care should be taken not to add too much of the reagent, since free chlorine may impart a very distinct coloration to chloroform when the mixture is shaken up with the latter solvent. See the reply to "Beunet."

**R. W., W. R.**—See second sentence of reply to "W. P. P."

**AMBITION.**—We regret that, owing to some accident, only a portion of the sample of the powder reached you. As the ingredients are easily procurable, you might, with advantage, prepare a similar mixture for yourself, and examine its behaviour when larger quantities are at your disposal.

**MENTHOL.**—Your paper can still be admitted into the tournament competition if you comply with the rules of the "Corner" by sending your name and full address.

**ALCHEMY.**—We are surprised at your not observing the evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry tube. In our hands a very small quantity of the powder gave a quite distinct deposit of water on the upper part of the tube.

**BETA-NAPHTHOL.**—You seem to have decided to fuse the powder with fusion-mixture after a very incomplete examination of its solubility relations. The powder dissolved entirely when boiled for some time with a considerable quantity of dilute hydrochloric acid.

**DANWER.**—The colour of ferric acetate solution is not sensibly affected by the addition of any moderate quantity of mercuric chloride—any text-book statement to the contrary notwithstanding. All the same, we failed to obtain any evidence of the presence of acetate in the powder.

**F. H. W.**—Reduction of arsenate to arsenite, with precipitation of sulphur and arsenious sulphide, only takes place very slowly in cold solutions, and to this fact your failure to detect arsenium was no doubt due. More complete preliminary examination ought to have revealed the presence of this element.

**HEBRON.**—Sulphuric acid is a common impurity in bromine-water, and you must be careful that none is present in the bromine-water which you use in testing for sulphite, otherwise a precipitate of barium sulphate may be obtained when sulphite is absent.

**HYPO.**—If you fused the powder with fusion-mixture in a porcelain crucible it is easy to account for your finding aluminium. The result would have been much the same, so far as the aluminium is concerned, if you had carried out the fusion in absence of the powder.

**INFIRMARY.**—It seems probable that the apparent solubility of lead iodide in solution of potassium iodide which you observed was due merely to its solubility in the water of the solution. Lead iodide is distinctly soluble in water.

**OOMA.**—See first sentence of reply to "Aloe."

**ACETONE (Nottingham).**—See reply to "Menthol."

## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

*Note.*—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz. :—

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.  
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

THERE WAS A DECREASE in the Customs receipts for Cape Colony during October last, as compared with October 1902, of 88,419/.

TO BE RECONSIDERED.—It will be remembered that on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Cape Pharmaceutical Society held in June last, a local medical man was elected a member. Some of the members are now asking whether it was not impolitic, and more is to be heard of it at an early meeting.

TRANSVAAL ITEMS.—Classes in preparation for the Cape and Natal pharmaceutical examinations are shortly to be started in Johannesburg by Mr. W. Roberts (London Major), who is in charge of the Central South African Railway's dispensary at Braamfontein. The classes promise to be a great success, as there are a number of assistants in the town at present who are desirous of qualifying, but hitherto have not had the opportunity of obtaining tuition.—Mr. J. Mitchell, of the firm of Mitchell & Co., Yeoville, has been appointed postmaster of that suburb.—Mr. G. F. Pirie, of Germiston, has removed from his temporary premises into his handsome newly finished shop in Coronation Buildings.

NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association was held at the Craven Hotel, Kimberley, on October 21, the President (Mr. W. Gasson) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. W. Helmore, M. Thane, W. Bascombe, E. B. Dunkerton, A. Dand, G. Broom, W. N. Cooper, J. R. Barnsley, C. R. D. Savory, A. Stewart, C. H. Turpin, J. W. Robinson, Burton, G. Smith Houghton (Secretary), W. B. Marshall, Hutchison. Mr. Darroll (of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.) was a visitor. It was decided to support the three country nominees at the Pharmacy Board elect on—viz., Messrs. Helmore, McJannett, and Mager. The question of shortening the hours for Sunday was discussed, the matter being left in the hands of the committee. On the proposition of Mr. Cooper, seconded by Mr. Robinson, it was agreed that a list of minimum prices be drawn up. Messrs. A. Wilkins, J. R. Barnsley, and C. H. Turpin were added to the committee for drawing up a price-list.

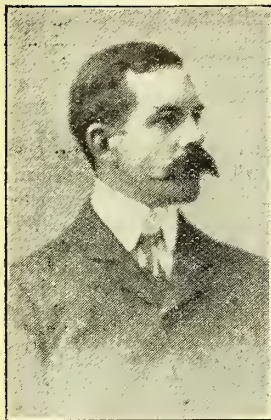
BETTER THAN IT LOOKED.—The new South Africa Customs Union Tariff is much more favourable to the importing druggist than was at first imagined. For instance, all pills and fluid extracts will come in at the 10 per cent. rate, less 25 per cent. off the value of the duty in case of British goods, as compared with 20 per cent. under the old tariff. Patent medicines and proprietary articles are also slightly better off, where products of the United Kingdom are concerned, since 25 per cent. is rebated off the actual amount of the 25 per cent. *ad valorem* rate. Transvaal, Rhodesian and O.R. Colony importers are even in a happier position. When the old tariff was in force they not only had to pay higher duties on U.K. goods, but also an "inter-state transit-due" amounting to 3 per cent. In other words, a chemist in Johannesburg importing, say, 1000 worth of pills, capsules, tablets, &c., would, under the old tariff, have had to pay 23 per cent.—20 per cent. duty, 3 per cent. transit-dues—while under the new arrangement, 10 per cent., less 25 per cent. on the duty in case of English consignments, with no transit-dues, is the situation. Drugs carrying a trade signature, whether used for purely dispensing-purposes or not, are looked upon as proprietary, and levied on accordingly.

THE American Consul at Capetown has submitted a special report to his Government on the production and consumption of oranges and lemons in various countries of the world.



## Personalities.

MR. T. W. TULLETT, sailed by the *Moravian* on November 24 for Cape Town, where he is to take charge of the business of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), in South Africa. The company have



for some time been watching the development of affairs in South Africa, and have come to the conclusion that there is a big future for British trade in that country. The business which Messrs. Allen & Hanburys do with the Cape has also so much increased of late as to form an additional reason for the establishment there of a branch house. It is this business which Mr. Tullett will manage. Mr. Tullett has been with Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited) for the past fifteen years. At first manager of one of the departments, he was subsequently sent on the road, and travelled the south coast

and west country, making many friends amongst the chemists he called upon. Mr. Tullett was the guest at a recent dinner organised by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' staff, and on the eve of his departure for South Africa was handed a handsome gold hunter watch engraved with a suitable inscription. Mr. Frank Seymour has been appointed to travel the south-coast route in Mr. Tullett's place.

WE now give a portrait of Mr. T. Perry Bane, chemist



and druggist, who has been elected Mayor of Marlboro' for the second time. He was previously mayor in 1890. Mr. Bane has been a councillor for many years, and is the oldest member of the Council. He is a keen photographer, and the portrait we reproduce is from a beautiful photograph (half-plate) which he took himself last week. Mr. Bane is a man of parts and an enthusiastic musician, acting as a church organist.

MR. W. H. LEIGHTON BAILEY, of Bailey's Goutine, was one of the Guard of Honour of Garibaldians to the King of Italy on his visit to the Italian Embassy on November 19. Mr. Bailey also received the special medal struck for the occasion.

DR. MORRIS W. TRAVERS has been appointed by the Council of Bristol University College to the Chair of Chemistry vacated by Professor Sydney Young, F.R.S. Dr. Travers received his early education at Blundell's School, Tiverton. Proceeding to University College, London, he graduated with honours in chemistry in 1893, obtained his doctorate in 1898, and was made Fellow of his College in 1900. Subsequently he successively held the posts of junior assistant, senior assistant, and assistant professor, and in Sir W. Ramsay's absence abroad he acted as deputy professor. Dr. Travers devised a method of liquefying hydrogen, and he has carried out a series of valuable researches on the measurement of very low temperatures. His application for the chair at Bristol was supported by Lord Reay, Sir William Ramsay, Professor W. Ostwald, of Leipzig, and Professor A. Haller, of Paris. The Council have appointed Dr. F. E. Francis to be assistant professor.

SIR HENRY COCHRANE, Dublin, was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Central Tariff Reform Association for Ireland, formed in Dublin on November 19.

MR. J. H. MAIDEN, F.L.S., director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, N.S.W., has undertaken the genera *Eucalyptus* and *Angophora* for Engler's "Pflanzenreich," and he will be grateful for any assistance by loan of specimens or otherwise.

AN illustrated article on Methodism in Tamworth and Lichfield appears in the *Methodist Recorder* for November 19: Amongst the portraits given of prominent preachers is one of Mr. Thomas Perkin, chemist and druggist, Tamworth, who has been senior circuit steward for eight years—five years longer than the usual term.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

ELLIMAN IN GERMANY.—The *Pharmazeutische Zeitung*, in publishing an extract of the letter of Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co., contained in the *C. & D.* of November 14, adds: "The preparation will accordingly disappear from the German market, to the disadvantage of the apothekers who have formerly sold it."

WOUND UP.—The English Pharmacy Company of Bangkok has been voluntarily wound up. The balance-sheet showed on April 30 liabilities on capital account of 58 000tcs., besides other items, and amongst assets, on profit-and-loss account, 27,555tcs.; stock, 19,235tcs., and other amounts. A liquidator has been appointed.

LATIN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—A recent issue of *La Union Medica*, of Salvador, gives the prospectus of the second Latin-American Medical Congress which will open on April 3, 1904, and close one week later. In the same number there are given particulars of the International Hygienic Exhibition to be held in connection with the Congress.

RADIUM.—It is announced from New York that a company is being organised to extract radium ore from a mine in Routt County, Colorado. Specimens of the ore have been reported upon, it is said, by Professor and Mme. Curie and Professor Becquerel. It is stated that the ore was found to be free from gold, and to be carnotite in combination with uranium, vanadium, copper, barium, and polonium.

A PHARMACIST-AERONAUT.—Considerable anxiety is felt in Oporto regarding the fate of the occupants of a balloon which ascended from the grounds of the Crystal Palace at Oporto at noon on November 21. M. Betchior, a pharmacist, of Gaya, near Oporto, and two companions were in it. The balloon was seen an hour later above the sea, bearing towards the South, and nothing had been heard of it since.

RUSSIAN MEDICAL CATALOGUE.—A list of drugs and medicinal preparations is prepared every five years in the Russian Medical and Marine Departments. The end of 1903 closes the period for the catalogues prepared and put into circulation on January 1, 1899. Therefore fresh catalogues are about due, the schedules being brought up to present-day medical requirements. A special commission has been constituted out of the members of the Medical Educational Committee to prepare the list.

SECRET REMEDIES IN GERMANY.—A recent number of the *Apotheker Zeitung* contains an official notice from the President of the German Pharmaceutical Society, stating that he has arranged with Dr. H. Thoms, the head of the Pharmaceutical Institute, for analyses of new medicaments and secret remedies to be carried out at the Institute. The results of the analyses will be published in one of the journals of the Society. Our contemporary is of opinion that the new institution will meet an urgent want.

CHOCOLATE IN SPAIN.—The Mayor of Madrid issued an order last July making it obligatory on all manufacturers of chocolates to report to the principal of the municipal laboratory the class, quality, substances, and articles used for making the goods, with prices and with samples for analysis. He also orders that all such goods must bear on the wrapper the distinct statement that the composition of the goods has been approved by the municipal laboratory. Like conditions apply to chocolate made outside the town.





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### Abies and Picea.

SIR,—May I venture to suggest that your correspondent Mr. J. G. Sangster has probably underestimated the trouble taken by the authorities responsible for the botanical names of the plants official in the British Pharmacopœia?

After perusing the latest edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica and John's (Johns') "Forest Trees of Great Britain," which bear dates respectively 1879 and 1889, he assumes that these works must be right and the Pharmacopœia wrong, although the latter bears the date of 1898. It would be more reasonable to suppose that the highest botanical authorities and the best classical works would be consulted before printing the Pharmacopœia.

If Mr. Sangster will consult the "Genera Plantarum" of Bentham and Hooker, completed in 1883, and the "Index Kewensis," which contains the names of all the flowering plants known up to 1895, he will find the confusion of which he complains (and which really exists only in his own mind) will vanish at once. In the former work the characters of the genera are clearly given, and in the latter those names of the species which were considered by Sir Joseph Hooker and other eminent British botanists should be retained are printed in Roman type, whilst those which should be regarded as synonyms are given in italics.

These two works are still regarded as the classical works in this country on systematic botany. In case Mr. Sangster has not access to these works, I will quote here the descriptions of the genera he mentions, as given in the "Genera Plantarum":

*Picea*.—Folia sparsa, cum petioli basi persistente articulata, subtetragona, rigidula. Flores ♂ ad axillas solitarii, antherarum connectivo ultra appendicem squamiformem producto. Strobili reflexi squamæ persistentes, bractea subtendente parva sæpius occulta.

*Abies*.—Folia sparsa, cicatricem non prominentem relinquentia, linearia, supra plana. Flores ♂ ad axillas solitarii, antherarum connectivo ultra loculos umbonato v. vix prominulo. Strobili erecti squamæ cum seminibus deciduæ, bractea subtendente conspicua, apicula centrali squamam sæpe æquante v. superante.

*Larix*.—Folia tenuia, decidua, in gemma squamata dense subverticillato-fasciculata, v. in innovationibus sparsa. Flores ♂ in gemma squamata aphylla solitarii, antherarum connectivo ultra loculos haud v. vix prominulo. Strobili reflexi squamæ persistentes, bractea subtendente conspicua, squama brevior v. eam æquante.

These descriptions are quite definite and clear to any ordinary botanist.

At the meeting of the Linnean Society of London, last week, Dr. M. T. Masters, F.R.S., read a paper on the microscopical structure of the leaves of the *Coniferae*. He has come to the conclusion that the arrangement of the plants now included in the above genera is confirmed by the structure, shape, and arrangement of the leaves. There can therefore be no question that the above genera are correctly described and must be retained, and that both the Encyclopædia Britannica and "Johns'" are not only behind the times, but incorrect in their statements according to modern views.

It may interest Mr. Sangster to learn that the silver fir, named *Abies* by the Romans, is now referred to that genus in the "Index Kewensis" as *Abies pectinata*, D.C., and that the Norway spruce, which according to the Encyclopædia Britannica is the *Picea* of the Romans, is referred in the "Index Kewensis" to the *Picea excelsa*, Link, so that the ancient Roman authors and the best botanists of the present day are in agreement with the British Pharmacopœia concerning these botanical names.

If Mr. Sangster would like to pursue the subject further he will find some papers giving microscopical details of the

leaves of *Coniferae* in the *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, 1876, page 209, and 1877, page 673, with plates 46-49. Dr. Masters' paper will probably be published in the *Journal of the Linnean Society* and will be well worth perusal when printed.

Ruthven, Sevenoaks, November 24.

E. M. HOLMES.

#### Mr. Tate's Romance.

SIR,—Permit me to say, that if Mr. Tate's second statement is as incorrect as his first, I would say to him "romance again." If he reads carefully your report he will find my protest was against Mr. Wells only, whose language I consider insulting not only to myself, but to those who elected me on the Council whilst a teacher at the school, and also to those who had deputed me and trusted me to take part in every deputation where the interests of Irish pharmacists were to be considered, whether at Dublin Castle or the House of Commons. Holding my position at the school was made an excuse for his opposition, and insinuating that I would be incapable of acting as vice-president whilst holding that position, which I consider, coming from him, an impeachment upon my honour, though I know my reputation is safe with hundreds of pharmacists at home and abroad, and that it ill becomes him to speak of lack of dignity, if we consider scenes in this Council-room in which he was the chief actor. I would say here also that Mr. Wells's assertion with regard to the gentleman that sent him the telegram, that he alleged I canvassed, is absolutely without foundation. Mr. Tate and Mr. Wells know that last year the voting for the vice-chair was six to seven, and if Professor Tichborne had been in it would have been equal. This year, with the ex-President proposing, and Mr. Moffatt seconding, if I had cared to push the voting I would have been probably elected. I consider this disposes of the allegations, and suggest to Mr. Tate that "practically unanimous" is far from positive unanimity. I declined the position, as I was determined not to take the vice-chair, and that some of the members of Council knew. It is romantic that Mr. Tate should expect amiability towards his friend, under such circumstances, except I resigned my seat, as many pharmacists have done in the past, sooner than be a member of a mere mutual congratulatory society. I would now ask permission to state some of the real causes of my protestations. The twelve months Mr. Wells was off the Council a motion was proposed by me and seconded by President Beggs, and carried, for an amendment of the Pharmacy Act. Letters were written to all the hospitals suggesting that none but qualified dispensers should compound medicine. Letters were also sent to the L.G.B. and public hospitals re distribution of poisons, from which answers came with cordial approval of our action. I anticipated a better day for "Irish pharmacy" when Mr. Wells was elected. He takes the reins without consulting his Dublin colleagues, the oneness of the past twelve months is at end, and the last twelve months show that the renewal of a policy which in the past has made the Society a laughing-stock of the public, the ridicule of the judicial Bench, the lowering of its prestige, the stimulating of bogus companies, and the pursuits of illegal dispensing and sale of poisons more rampant than ever. These are facts, not fiction or romance. In conclusion, I would say to Mr. Tate to utilise his moral guardianship a little nearer home when his friend can state publicly (see *C. & D.*, November 14) that seventeen of the Council are incapable of being trusted with the legal opinions purchased at the Society's cost. Truly this is a compliment Mr. Tate and his colleagues may be well proud of, as I happen to be one of the trusted.

Very faithfully yours,

Dublin, November 24.

P. KELLY.

#### About Two Museums, a Professor, and a Quondam Pestle Man.

SIR,—The late lamented John Ruskin used to say that the title of his lecture had no necessary relation to its subject, but it is otherwise with this. The two museums are those of *materia medica* at Trinity College and at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. A museum suggests mummies and other specimens of the antique, but *materia-medica* specimens are not enhanced by being worm-eaten and withered, and I humbly submit that no other epithets would be adequate to describe the melancholy exhibits at the Trinity College School. It was a respectable collection



once, but now a general air of mild decay is manifest. As to those at the College of Surgeons, one scarcely takes them seriously. It would be futile to expect a museum in Dublin like that at Bloomsbury Square, but there seems no reason why there should not be as good a collection in Dublin as in Edinburgh, but Mr. Rutherford Hill made me green with envy when he exhibited his treasures at York Place. But perhaps it is the man that is wanting, and not the *milieu*. Even the Cecilia Street exhibit leaves much to be desired, and if there be any really representative collection in Dublin I have never seen it. About the professor, he is to succeed Sir George Duffey, and I understand that Dr. Ninian Falkner is one of the candidates. Were I to say anything laudatory the Editor would probably insist on its being paid for at current advertising-rates, but I suggest that it is a matter of interest and honour to every pharmacist, especially in Dublin, that a professor of *materia medica* should be a capable man. It follows that he should be one of those who have served time to the craft. And I have reason to think that the consensus of opinion of chemists would have much weight with the governing body of the College. It behoves pharmacists to endeavour that if not Dr. Falkner, at least some other person with a practical knowledge of pharmacology shall get the post.

Yours truly,  
L.A.H.I. (207/16.)

#### The Coming Fight.

SIR,—The criticisms of "Xrayser" and Mr. Jas. Reid on the recent post-prandial speeches at Sheffield are well drawn, and should be borne in mind for future guidance. If it is becoming fashionable, figuratively speaking, for the lion to sit down with the lamb on these occasions, I suppose we must bow to an up-to-date custom; but from any other point of view it is singularly inappropriate. We should particularly note the tendency to cling to the silken glove on the part of some who claim active service on our own side. I do not intend to convey the suggestion that Mr. Langley should have been roughly handled, but that a unique opportunity in the direction of plain speaking was neglected in the reply which in the ordinary course of things followed. What really occurred the report duly shows. I would urge careful attention to this incident, because it suggests possibilities more or less dangerous in proportion to the actual meaning attached to the words used. A graceful allusion to possible defeat was bad enough, but a cheerful and even proud survey of the alternative crumbs from the rich man's table in place of the square meal honestly claimed would seem to be a more than sufficient cause for the exasperation manifested by Mr. Reid. This brings us to a point (and suggests voting-papers). Are we to go on, determined to win all or withdraw the Bill, or are we to face the possibility of stronger chains for ourselves and freedom for companies? This is a query the trade will do well to secure guaranteed information upon, and if there is to be any risk of our approaching Parliament as a Society composed of two parties—one for compromise, the other against—it is only fair that first of all there should be a show of hands.

Faithfully yours,  
WALTER H. KEEN.

Penzance, November 17.

#### What is Quackery? and Who is a Quack?

SIR,—I lately found on a bookstall a copy of "Fables Amusantes," "Par Pilpai et autres," 1812. One headed "L'Ours et le Charlatan" seems *à propos*; the following free translation may interest:

A charlatan, as impudent as charlatan could be, was exhibiting his medicaments and unguents in the market place, boasting of the cures he had effected of complaints deemed incurable by regular practitioners, and of his acquaintance with the works of Hippocrates and Galen. The crowd listened with admiration to his glib discourse, when a Savoyard passed by, leading by the muzzle a bear. Farewell charlatan, his drugs, unguents, and harangue. The crowd rushed after the bear, mocking and abusing him as an ugly, stupid beast, when he suddenly found a tongue. "Brothers," said he, "you do me wrong; that I am only a bear is unfortunately true, but you who boast of reason, like fools, allow yourselves to be led, not merely by the nose, but by the ears also. Witness the charlatan!"

Yours, &c.,  
R. GOODWIN MUMFORD.

#### Apothecaries' Assistants.

Several letters on this subject are in type, but there is no room for them this week.

#### Legal Queries.

195/58. *Minor*.—Inland Revenue officers are authorised to regard anyone whose name appears on the register of chemists and druggists as coming within Exemption 3. A person who has failed to pass the Minor examination is not a chemist and druggist, therefore he is not "a chemist or druggist who hath served a regular apprenticeship."

198/55. *Nemo*.—We have read carefully your letter about our reply to "Hants," and, with all respect to you, think you have not grasped the elements of the law which extends to certain individuals exemption from stamp-duty in respect to known, admitted, and approved remedies; also that you are not aware of the difference between a company and an individual as legal entities, and have failed to distinguish between the acts of a company and its director or servants. These points have been settled by the High Court in the actions *Smith v. Mason* and *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones* in quite an opposite way to what you argue.

201/64. *Subscriber and Licensee-holder*.—It is the case that co-operative stores do not keep open shop in the sense of the Pharmacy Act. As long as they confine their dealings in quinine wine to their members, they do not sell by retail in the sense of the Acts dealing with the sale of wines.

212/52. *J. V.*—The winter-cream label is not liable, as it does not hold out the article for any ailment.

213/69. *Ailment*.—In the absence of indentures the youth who is serving as an apprentice is an ordinary employé, whose services may terminate by proper notice on either side. You would be unwise to make any claim from the father, supposing you have grounds for it, as the first thing you would require to do would be to have the father's written consent stamped, if that was not done at the time, it being the ground of action. This would cost you 10s.

212/66. *W. F.*—"Solidified spirit" is a descriptive title, and not an infringement of the trade-mark "Spiratine," but you must bear in mind that infringement of trade rights occurs as often through colorable imitation as by illegal use of trade-marks.

212/3. *Aniline*.—A mixture of opodeldoc and laudanum is a liniment, and as such must be sold in a poison-bottle by chemists and druggists.

213/4. *Up-to-Date*.—(1) We question if an unqualified person can call his shop "The Pharmacy." By Section 12 of the 1852 Pharmacy Act the assumption, use, or exhibition of any name, title, or sign that one is registered under the Act is an offence if he is not so registered. The Pharmaceutical Council might—very properly, we think—show, as has been done similarly in dental cases, that the use of "The Pharmacy" by an unqualified person is an infringement of the Act, but if they succeeded the decision might be made to apply to chemists and druggists as well. (2) The use of a sign, "The Tooth Surgery," by an unregistered dentist would most probably be an infringement of the Dentists Act.

214/49. *B. & F.*—Your label appears to contain a sufficient disclosure, and as chemists you are entitled to sell the elixir unstamped if you recommend it. The label does not hold out the elixir for an ailment.

215/13. *Property-owner*.—We are not in a position to judge the value of the property: that is a matter upon which you could be best advised by a local surveyor. For compulsory removal, anything from three to ten years' profits might be reasonable compensation to ask for.

221/71. *J. A. B.*—The words constituting the title which you submit to us may not be an infringement, but the manner in which you use them, and the get-up of the article, may constitute a colourable imitation.



201/39. *L. A. S. I.*—A registered medical practitioner is entitled to call himself "dentist" if he so desire. That is the law, and nobody has ever seriously disputed it.

222/48. *Light.*—(1) A plate-licence is required to sell gold-framed spectacles in which the gold exceeds 2 dwts. See our *DIARY*, page 282. (2) Calvert's tooth-powder is not a dutiable title, because the article is not a medicine, but a toilet-preparation.

206/19. *Nomen.*—The name of an article containing poison is not, in the sense of the Pharmacy Act, the poison which it contains. For example, "A.B.C. liniment—poison" is a correct way to label a mixture of aconite, belladonna, and chloroform liniments. It is not necessary to say it contains aconite, belladonna, and chloroform.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

176/37. *Petrol.*—Skin-cream.—The formula given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 9, is on the lines you require. You will have no difficulty in introducing the additional ingredients.

161/44. *Bruno.*—There are not sufficient preservatives in the rheumatic mixture. If you use aq. chlorof. in place of plain water we think your trouble will be ended.

170/31. *Hibernia.*—The books required for the Apothecaries' Hall (Ireland) Assistants' examination need not be very advanced. The following two books on the subject are published:—Stanley's "Manual for Assistants' Examination, Apothecaries' Hall," 3s. 6d. (Renshaw); Thomson's "The Apothecaries' Hall Manual," 2s. (Whittaker).

201/11. *W. H.*—Please repeat your query, as we do not appear to have it by us.

173/26. *F. G. T.*—(1) You will probably have trouble on keeping if you use liq. ferri phosph. in the neuralgia-mixture. In the quantity used the phosphate has but little advantage over the perchloride, which is more stable. (2) With an emulsifier the appearance of the finished product is a little deceptive, and for this reason the machine is kept going after the emulsion appears to be finished. Violent action of the paddles is not needed.

179/26. *Vulcan.*—We published notes on the Mont Pelée eruption in the *C. & D.*, May 31, 1902, page 850, and June 7, page 888. The last reference is to an analysis of the dust which fell at Barbadoes as a result of the explosion.

170/38. *Aurum.*—Have you read the section "How to Become an Analytical Chemist" in the *C. & D.*, August 15, page 334? Read that, and if there is any other point you wish further information on we shall be pleased to help you.

185/30. *D. L.*—The formula for tic and neuralgia mixture you send is certainly complicated, but it by no means follows that better results would result from a prescription constructed according to strict scientific rules. As you say, the mixture is "very effectual," we would not advise you to alter it.

187/74. *Chemicus.*—Prussic acid is the most humane poison for dogs. Administer it by means of a syringe.

198/49. *P. W. E.*—We are not quite clear as to what you mean by "tenting oil," the term being variously applied.

214/49. *B. & F.*—Horse-ball.—We cannot find any fault with the sample of aloes. Have you had any other example of its non-activity? Was the ball coated in any way?

212/3. *Anatine.*—We have published a formula for a stick-salve quite recently (October 17, page 664). Please refer to it.

215/37. *H. W. S.* has been told there is a fortune to be made in dentistry, and asks us how to go about it; also if he would be acting wisely by leaving the drug-trade for the dental profession. Yes, because he would benefit the drug-trade. He writes on a dirty piece of paper with wretchedly poor ink, and ignores the rules at the head of this section. If he does his work in the drug-trade on the same principle he is better out of it.

214/514. *P. H. W.*—Quinine-injections are not commonly used in malaria, as you will find by reference to Major Ross's book. The best salt for injections is quinine hydrochloride, and pain is minimised by making the solution of the same density as blood by the addition of common salt in the proportion of 4 gr. per oz.

214/51. *Banko.*—(1) The College of Preceptors' examination-papers are published at 6d., by post 7d., by Mr. Hodgson, bookseller, Farringdon Street, London, E.C. (2) The indenture-stamp of apprenticeship costs 2s. 6d. There is no custom as to whether the master or the apprentice's father pays it.

164/57. *Anxious.*—Black Quarter Draught for cattle.—The following should be administered every six hours:

Sodii sulphitis	...	...	...	3j.
Sodii salicyl.	...	...	...	3j.
Aque	...	...	...	3ij.

Solve.

Hyposulphite of soda is another remedy. It is given in doses of 2 oz., and usually combined with an aperient such as mag. sulph. 3vj.

220/63. *J. E. S. H.*—The book that you refer to "Scientific Mysteries," is out of print.

313/56. *F. A. W.*—Gorham's "Tooth Extraction" or Barrett's "Dental Surgery for General Practitioners" (published by Lewis) are both suitable works on practical dentistry.

218/49. *W. D. C.*—A spirit-lamp will answer for blow-pipe purposes; but perhaps it is a mechanical blowpipe you require. These you will find described in such lists as Townson & Mercer's.

152/52. *H. M. R.*—Sp. Gr. of Oils.—The variation of the density of oils with the temperature is very well summarised in Alder Wright's book on "Fixed Oils, &c." (25s., Griffin). The rate of expansion of the various oils is much the same—i.e., 1 c.c. of the oil increases to about 1.00075 c.c. by a rise in temperature of 1° C. The density diminishes in inverse proportion. Allen ("Commercial Organic Analysis," vol. ii., part 1) has drawn up a table of the variations of different oils. Wright's book also has a chapter on refining oils.

186/28. *G. & Co.*—Massage-enamel.—The result of our analysis of this preparation is embodied in the following recipe:

Bismuth. carb.	...	...	...	3j.
Cretæ gallicæ	...	...	...	3ss.
Stanni oxidi	...	...	...	3j.
Ol. rosæ ger.	...	...	...	mx.
Ol. lavand.	...	...	...	mx.
Vaselini	...	...	...	3iss.

M.

The powders must be rubbed very smooth before adding the vaseline.

167/51. *J. R. A.*—If you will wait till you receive your copy of the *CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, you will be able to pick out from amongst the cough-mixture formulas one that will suit your requirements.

222/38. *J. L.*—Menthol-liniment is made either with spirit or olive oil, but the oily form is the more commonly used. An average strength is a 10-per-cent. solution of menthol in olive oil, but a liniment twice that strength is employed. It should also be noted that compound spirituous liniments containing menthol are sometimes called simply "menthol-liniment." We have a formula by us which contains menthol, tr. capsici, and morphine in spirit.



177/71. *Calumba*.—You can soon see whether tr. quillaie answers for emulsifying the turpentine-mixture. Try it.

215/46. *G. A. P.*—Artificial Rhubarb-wine:

Compound tincture of rhubarb	...	...	3iv.
Essence of port	...	...	mlxxx.
Essence of cognac	...	...	3iij.
Essence of vanilla	...	...	3i.
Essence of lemon	...	...	3ij.
Aldehyde	...	...	mx.
Citric acid	...	...	3ij.
Salicylic acid	...	...	gr. xl.
Syrup	...	...	Oiv.
Water to make	...	...	Cong. j.

Mix.

169/39. *Holdfast*.—White or red lead made into a stiff paste with gold size is one of the best cements for fastening enamelled letters to windows.

175/33. *Bruno*.—Jumping Beans are the product of various *Sebastiania*, the curious movements being caused by a moth—*Carpocapsa saltitans*—which deposits its eggs on the immature whorl. There is much uncertainty in the sale and behaviour of the beans, reasons which militate against a regular business in the product. We published several notes on the subject in 1894, when the beans were brought before the Royal Botanic Society, although they had been known years before.

### Information Wanted.

222/38. Who makes "Royal" digestive food?

222/42. What is Burmeen oil? Or where can it be obtained?

218/73. Name and address of maker of 1½ tins Australian lanoline "Kangaroo" brand.

216/43. Who is the maker of pills labelled "The best on earth; warranted genuine botanic pills, safe and efficacious," put up in chip boxes at 1s. 3d.?

### Business Changes.

MR. VINCENT SHAW, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business at 8 Acre Street, Lindley, Huddersfield.

MR. T. B. DAVIES, chemist, has sold his business at 389 New Chester Road, Rock Ferry, to Mr. T. Stephen Jones.

MR. W. H. PAINE, chemist and druggist, Canterbury, has sold his business to Mr. E. Withers, chemist and druggist, of Faversham.

MR. A. O. FINDLAY, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at Caeleon Road, Newport, Mon., and will carry it on as Findlay & Co.

MR. A. B. HUMBLE, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at 4 Station Approach, Westcombe Park, S.E., formerly belonging to Mr. R. W. Williams.

MESSRS. ROGERS & CO., chemists and druggists, have taken over the business formerly carried on by Mr. E. M. Smith, chemist and druggist, at 34 St. Thomas Street, Weymouth.

MESSRS. GREGORY & SON, chemists and druggists, have removed to new premises, where they have opened an entirely new and elegantly fitted pharmacy, in St. Thomas Street, Weymouth.

MESSRS. D. MITCHELL & CO. (LIMITED), general and export merchants, London, Sydney, and Newcastle, N.S.W., have removed from 155 Fenchurch Street to 6 Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

MR. J. R. ALLEN, who has a good all-round Black Country experience, and was for some years with Messrs. Hogg, Chemists to the King's Household has purchased the business formerly carried on by Mr. Nibblitt as a drug-stores at West Bromwich. The site is near the once famous shop of Newton Mason, which is now closed, and where Hudson's soap first saw the light of day.

### Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Saturday, November 28.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, Holborn Restaurant. Annual dinner. Sir Wm. Ramsay will preside.

Tuesday, December 1.

Wakefield Chemists' Association, Mr. R. Broadhead on "Proprietaries and Pharmacy."

Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association, Palatine Hotel, at 9 P.M. The Post Office regulations as to the transmission of liquids by post will be considered.

Wednesday, December 2.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council-meeting.

Stockport Chemists' Association, Albert Hall, Stockport, at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Thursday, December 3.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association. Monthly meeting.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, Dorset Hall of the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W., at 7.30 P.M. Cinderella dance. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) may be had from the Secretaries or members of Council.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be communicated: "On the Molecular Formulae of some Fused Salts as determined by their Molecular Surface-energy," by Mr. J. F. Bottomley; "Acid-salts of Monobasic Acids," by Mr. R. C. Farmer; "The Atmospheric Corrosion of Zinc," by Dr. G. T. Moody; "The Solubilities of the Hydrates of Nickel Sulphate," by Messrs. B. D. Steele and F. M. G. Johnson.

Röntgen Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8.30 P.M. Mr. C. E. S. Phillips will read a paper on "The Production of Photographic Reversal under the Combined Action of Various Radiations."

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY FOOTBALL AND ATHLETIC CLUB.—The annual smoking-concert will be held on December 15 in the Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant, at 8 P.M. Tickets (2s. each) may be had from Mr. A. Wade, 17 Bloomstury Square, W.C.

THE annual supper and smoker of the Nottingham School of Pharmacy will take place on Tuesday, December 8, at 8.30 P.M., Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J.P., presiding. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. F. E. Thorpe, Secretary, School of Pharmacy, Nottingham.

### "PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS."

(Supplementary Volume in the Press.)

In answer to inquiries regarding the new volume of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" we have to state that it is in the press, and its publication is being expedited as well as it is possible to do with a book of so technical a character. The supplementary volume will contain much more material than the volume of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" which was published in 1898, and is now in the fifth edition. The formulas cover practically all branches of the retail-chemist's business, and the volume will contain besides a treatise on the Medicine-stamp Acts, and an Australian Pharmacopoeia, comprising the formulas in use in the hospitals, and thus doing for Australia what Squire's "London Hospitals Pharmacopoeias" has done in the old country. We may with confidence predict that the supplementary volume of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" will be indispensable to the drug-trade, while it will afford to registered chemists the best means for securing the exemption as to known, admitted, and approved remedies. The price of the volume will be

10s., or Post-free, 10s. 6d.,

and the Publisher is now booking orders for execution as soon as we receive it from the binders.

DO YOU KNOW?—THE 1904 CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY is being looked forward to with particular interest by the trade on account of the very valuable information it will contain about the new interpretation of the Medicine-stamp Acts. It will be the most popular DIARY we have ever published. If you do not subscribe to the *C. & D.*, do so now.



**MACHINE** Medicinal Capsule Maker; 6 years with two good firms; well up in all branches of Drug trade. "E. C." 71 Florence Road, New Cross, S.E.

**TRAVELLER**, for good Sundry house or Allied trade; aged 21; tall; 6 years' Retail experience; references; security; North of England preferred. Hind, Cawood, Selby.

**EXPERIENCED** Chemist, economical organiser, desires Management Wholesale house or large department; holds similar position London. Particulars, in confidence, 233/31, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST** (33), Minor, excellent reference, desires situation as Manager, or good post in Wholesale in London; Extractor, Dispenser; knows Wholesale and Retail thoroughly. 233/11, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE**.—Well-known large and safe connection, in Yorks, Lancashire, and Northumberland; at liberty through fire; must be good firm; excellent references. Bulmer, 28 Grange View, Leeds.

**TRAVELLER**, with good connection in South Coast of England and Scotland; Druggists' Sundries preferred; thoroughly experienced; excellent references; disengaged January. "H. Y." (228/27), Office of this Paper.

**A GENTLEMAN**, with large experience and valuable Formulae, wishes an engagement to organise and manage a business in Plavouring Essences or Pharmaceutical Preparations. "Dat" (228/26), Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER** or any position of trust; disengaged January; aged 38; 10 years' connection Midlands and the North; calling upon doctors, vets, and chemists; good address and energetic; excellent references. "Audax" (211/17), Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER** desires appointment as Manager of Works or Wholesale; qualified Pb.C.; aged 40; comprehensive knowledge of the various branches of the trade, Manufacturing, Wholesale, and Retail; Analyst. Address, "Efficiency" (230/17), Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER** (28); qualified Chemist; smart appearance, good address; 12 years' experience in Retail; desires to represent a first-class house, Drugs, Pharmaceutical Specialities, or Allied Branch; having been in business on own account, thoroughly understands Chemists' requirements. Address, "Energetic" (215/11), Office of this Paper.

## AGENCIES.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

Advertisers are reminded that if they wish replies to their Advertisements addressed to the Office of "The Chemist and Druggist" under a figure or nom de plume, to be forwarded, an extra charge of Sixpence is made, and such amount should be added to the remittance for the Advertisement. If letters are called for, no extra charge is made.

**TO** Chemists.—Well-known West-end Dentists desire to make arrangements to attend at one or two country towns (within 50 miles of London) once or twice weekly. "Dentists" (211/15), Office of this Paper.

**AGENTS** wanted all over England, Scotland, and Ireland to Sell Face-massage Instruments, Manicure and Pedicure articles, and other Toilet goods, Nail Nippers, Nail Cleaners, Knives, Scissors, Button Hooks, Shoe Lifts, Tweezers, &c.; illustrated lists; large profits can be made; first quality goods. Address, 222/10, Office of this Paper.

**HUGHES & COSSAR**, Importers and Indent Agents, Auckland, New Zealand, are open to undertake Sole Agencies for New Zealand; Importers of all heavy and fine Drugs and Chemicals, Bottles and Jars, Confectioners' Requisites, Tanning Materials, and all classes of goods for manufacturing purposes; consignments accepted; correspondence invited.

**WANTED**.—Agents, calling on Chemists, &c., to Sell Sponges; liberal commission and part expenses; none but good men having connection need apply. "Alpha," c/o Willmore's, 1 and 2 Chiswell Street, London, E.C.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.*

**CHEMIST'S SUNDRIES**.—Patent Medicines packed in free cases, Carriage Paid. Write for Illustrated Price List and Terms, which will be sent, post free, on receipt of application, May, Roberts & Co., 9 and 11 Clerkenwell Road, London, or 16 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

**COD-LIVER OIL**.—This Season's, sweet, pale in colour, guaranteed pure; 5-gallon Tins, 16s. per gallon; 25-gallon Barrels, 14s. 6d. per gallon; Sample 3 stamps; can supply any quantity. A. W. Henderson, Chemist and Cod-Liver Oil Merchant, 33 Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen.

**OIL OF EUCALYPTUS**, pure B.P. 1898 (pale straw colour).—Original Case of 2 25-lb. tins, 1s. 1½d. per lb.; single 25-lb. tin, 1s. 2d. per lb., net cash. Importers also of Oil of Lemon and Bergamot, and finest Honey; original packages only sold. H. W. Ashton & Co., 9 Mining Lane, E.C.

**SMART** and up-to-date Advertisements designed and written for Handbills and Newspapers; satisfaction guaranteed; orders executed within 3 days. Send for particulars of Handbills, 10,000 demy 8vo., 5s. per 10,000, carriage paid, B. Whitworth Hird (Limited), Advertising Specialists, Norwich.

**AGENTS** required in unrepresented districts for the Imperial Accident, Live Stock & General Insurance Co., Ltd.; established 1878; departments, Personal Accidents, Carriage and Drivers' Accidents, Horse and Cattle Insurance; claims paid, £250,000. Address, Mr. B. S. Essex, Manager, 17 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

**ALL** Chemists should stock Martin's Pills (Apol in combination with Steel); well got up, extensively advertised throughout the whole British Empire, and effectual in result; all Shippers and Patent-medicine Houses handle; Chemists sending cheque with order obtain one dozen at 48s., less 10 per cent., carriage paid. Sole proprietor, Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

**NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS** for Retail Business; recommended by all leading Trade papers; requires no knowledge of bookkeeping. If you desire to keep your Accounts with genuine simplicity and every satisfaction send for particulars and unequivocal opinions to McQueen & Sons, Addiscombe, Croydon. Press says: "Just what was wanted"; "Unlike many others, is really of value."

**SHOP-FITTINGS, SHOW-CASES, &c.—STOCKTAKING SALE**.—100 Nests of Drug Drawers, in various lengths, 25 Dispensing Screens, 50 serving Counters, with glass and panelled fronts, Perfume Cases and Desks, bent and flat plate-glass Counter Cases, and a vast stock of every requisite for Chemists, at good trade reductions previous to stock-taking.

**PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

**CHEMIST'S SHOP FIXTURES**.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; bent-front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool. Works: 9 Preston Street, Telephone 6695. Illustrated catalogue on application.

**MCADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephones 81, 81A, 81B, & 81C Lee Green.

**SHARES ON SALE** (free of commission, subject).—100 Bovril ordinary 18s. 10½d.; 68 Camwal ordinary 12s.; 270 Lewis & Burrows 6 per cent. preference 14s. 6d. cd.; 100 Boots (Eastern) ordinary 46s. cd., 12 per cent.; 30 Barclay & Sons preference (12s. paid) 7s.; 120 G. B. Kent preference 21s. 3d.; 200 Ilford ordinary 24s. 9d. cd., 10 per cent.; 100 preference 21s.; 100 Mellin's Food preference 22s. 6d.; 100 Pears' Soap ordinary 31s.; 200 Plasmon Cocos ordinary 19s. 6d.; 100 Benger's ordinary 20s. 6d. cd., 9d. a share, 20 preference 96s. 3d.

**WANTED** (subject).—100 Camwal preference 15s. 6d. (small lots 14s. 6d.); 20 Evans Lescher preference £5 6s. 3d.; 100 Meggeson ordinary 24s. 6d.; 100 Idris "A" ordinary 27s. 6d., 60 "A" preference 22s.; 100 W. Jameson ordinary 16s. 6d.; 100 Ilford ordinary 23s. 6d. cd.

List of Shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers' reference given.

## STIRLING'S AIDS TO PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS.

All post free throughout the world. Descriptive List post free on request.

**Notes on Dispensing**. Pocket Edition. Interleaved. 1s. 6d.

**Pharmaceutical Latin and Prescription Reading**. 1s. 6d.

**Præscripta Autographa**. With Key. 2s. 6d.

**Materia Medica Synopsis, B.P., 1898**. 2s.

**Synoptical Tables of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898**, 1s. 6d.

**JOHN GOWIE**, Publisher, Waterloo, LIVERPOOL.



# Exchange Column—Bargains.

## TERMS.

**$\frac{1}{2}$ d.** per word with name and address. **1d.** per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than **6d.**

Limited to the Advertisements of Surplus Stock, Shop Fittings, Apparatus, Photographic Goods, Books and Periodicals, Formulae, Addresses Wanted and Articles Wanted.

**DEPOSIT.**—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6d. on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1s. if above that amount, which is payable by the purchaser.

Remittances payable to **EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.**

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

**27s.** Kelene mask, never used, 15s.; balance, in glass case, Fig. 15 Evans's list, new condition, 40s.; cachet-machines for 6, 2s.; ditto for 1 (Christy's), 1s. 6d. Cousins, Buckfastleigh.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" from beginning; one or two missing; cash offers; package extra. DRURY, Southwell, Notts.

**Offer wanted.**—8 volumes by writers of eminence, "Chemistry as Applied to the Arts and Manufactures." Reply, D. JACKSON, Chemist, Wednesbury.

**Post free.**—Perkins, 5s.; Newth, 4s.; "Art Dispensing," 6th, 4s. 6d.; Maisch, 6s.; all latest; many others; list sent. JONES, 39 Camden Street, Belfast.

**Last 4 years' Chemist and Druggist**, few numbers missing, no *Diaries*; what offers, f.o.r.? Wanted, Welch's invalid port. "CHEMIST," 23 Parker Street, Oxford.

**Attfield's** "Chemistry," 17th ed., 9s.; Bentley's "Botany," 7s. 6d.; Jago's "Inorganic," 3s.; Wills's "New Chemistry," 5s. HADFIELD, Countess Cliff, Buxton, Derbyshire.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

**Overstocked.**—15 gals. Newfoundland cod-liver oil, this year's; non-freezing at 32° F.; price 20s. per gal. net, carr. paid. FAIRBURN, Chemist, Northallerton.

### FORMULÆ.

**Genuine.**—Female-mixture, perfectly safe, excellent remedy, 7s. 6d., first 6 sales repay you at 1s. 6d. (N.B.—On and after December 1, 1903, this formula will not be procurable under 1 guinea); eczema-ointment, splendid cure, 5s.; or both 10s. 6d. T. LLOYD, 75 Grange Road East, Middlesbrough.

### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

**One** Watkins's eikronometer, 5s.; 5 Wynne's exposure-meters, 20s.; 15-in. Tylar's £3 burnisher, 40s.; 22×18 double dark-slide, best quality, 30s.; all new. 228/19, Office of this Paper.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

**Six** Antipon, clean, 9s. 228/18, Office of this Paper.

**What** offers for 1 doz. 1s. Forth's German polish? quite new. SAVAGE, Chemist, Brighton.

**What** offers? 49 bottles Chapman's cattle-oils, good condition; also 2 gross Mirella gold-enamel, new. 222/12, Office of this Paper.

**Daisies**; several gross 1s. 1½d., 8s. 9d. doz. post paid, 6 doz. 8s. 6d., 1 gross £5, cash with order. VINE, Chemist, Fratton Road, Portsmouth.

### SHARES.

**Shares for sale.**—See Miscellaneous column (p. 101).

### SHOP FITTINGS.

**Sundry** lot secondhand fittings, cheap. List on application, 227/30, Office of this Paper.

**12 ft.** (3 nests) mahog. gold-labelled drawers, with shelving, also counter-drawers under. "T. M.," 38 Jedburgh Street, Clapham Common.

**Complete** fittings, fixtures, bottles, &c., of a chemist's shop, with or without contents of bottles and drawers; good; reasonable. JONES, Chemist, Loughborough.

**Ointment-jars.**—1 doz. handsome pink and white; dome covers; as new; earthenware lining; gold shield labels; cost 8s. each; offers. "CHEMIST" (224/18), Office of this Paper.

**Five** outside lamps for sale, complete, with fittings; suit chemist or herbalist; in good condition; only want seeing; a bargain. Apply, BALDWIN & Co., 9 Electric Parade, Holloway (near Nag's Head and Finsbury Park Station).

**9 ft. 6 in.** wall-case, piano pattern, bent glass, £16; 6-ft. counter-case, bent glass, £3 10s.; another, 4 ft. 6 in., £1 10s.; desk, glass case in front, £1 10s.; 16-ft. run front of counter-case, 10s. per foot; about 250 shop-rounds, labelled, 4d. each; 4 ft. × 4 ft. upright case, £2 10s.; 160 drawers, glass knobs, mahogany top to same, 20 ft., £6 10s.; 2 6-gal. carboys and 1 10-gal., 30s. LOCKYER, Chemist, Deptford.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**18 Marvel** whirling-spray syringes; as new; 7s. 6d. each. 37 St. Clement's Mansions, Fulham.

**Typewriter.**—Yost No. 4, in perfect working order; price £8. "H. & Co.," 127 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

**Four** Winchesters ol. morrhue, Norweg., 1903, 10s. each; Gardner's Rapid sifter, 55s. HUMBLE, Chemist, Brentford.

**Several** old syrup-vases, with spouts; Bates's saccharometer; Sandow's developer; Sandow's book, "Strength"; best offers. COLE, Glastonbury.

**190 bottles** Butcher's homeopathic medicines, what offers? list on application; 25s. "Vive" camera, in good order, would take 5ij. pessary-mould for 6, or 15s. cash. CLELAND, Chemist, Belfast.

**Carter's** fig. 21 Luxurious mechanical couch, unsoiled, every adjustment, cost 16 guineas; quarto cyclostyle, perfect, cost 1½ guineas; also lot of laboratory apparatus; offers wanted. HARRISON, Lee Green, S.E.

**Cash** offers.—12/10 Cox's fluorescent-screen, cost £3 10s.; 10-ampere meter, cost 26s.; plate-holder, with intensifying-screen, cost 33s. 6d.; 2 Tylar's Dreadnought acetylene generators and fittings, cost 30s. each; all in good condition. FOWLER, Chemist, Redhill.

**What** offers? 10 Camwal preference shares; 2 2-gal. swan-necked carboys, fig. 1450 (Maw's); 1 pear-shape do., 1-gal.; 2 pairs dispensing-scales, fig. 1917 (Maw); 1 pair shop do., fig. 1914; 2 pairs 5-gr. pill-machines, 1 marble, 1 wood slabs, fig. 1891; all perfect condition; 1 specie-jar, fig. 1459, 22 in. high, new. TROUNSON, Chemist, Watford.

## WANTED.

**Dental-books** (give date), instruments, and appliances. 227/23, Office of this Paper.

**Century** bath-cabinet. State particulars and price, 7 Victoria Parade, East Finchley.

**Old** artificial teeth bought; cash by return post. DENT, 238 Battersea Park Road, London.

**Squire's** "Pharmacopœia"; latest; secondhand. "A. D.," Holly Dene, Tenison Avenue, Cambridge.

**Squire's** "Companion"; latest edition. State price and condition to BENNETT, Chemist, Whitehaven.

**Check-till**; double-column preferred; good condition. Price and particulars to PITT, Chemist, Barnstable.

**Small** ointment-pots (any kind), pill-boxes, surgical dressings for doctor's surgery. 229/23, Office of this Paper.

**Optical** trial-case; also trial-frames. State contents, condition, price, SLIGHT, Woodboro Road, Nottingham.

**Surgeon's** set tooth-forceps, hand beam-scales to weigh to ½ lb., set tray weights; approval. SAXBY, Chemist, Cheltenham.

**Formula** for indelible marking-ink which requires no heating. Send price and sample to "E. B. R.," 53 Sotheby Road, Highbury, N.

**Telephone-box**; must be good and practically sound-proof. State dimensions and lowest price, "H. & Co.," 127 Fenchurch Street, E.C.